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The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XIX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JULY 2, 1898.

No. 1

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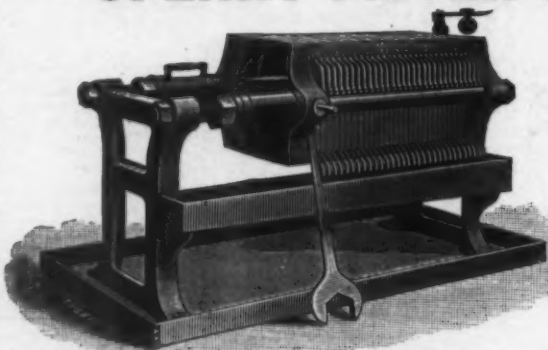
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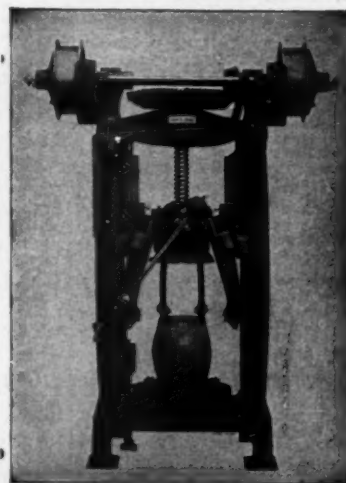
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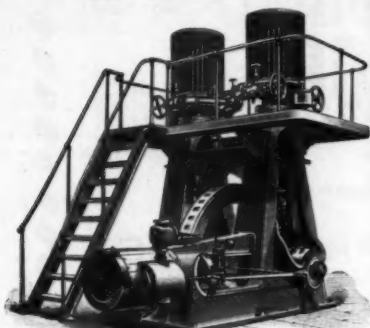
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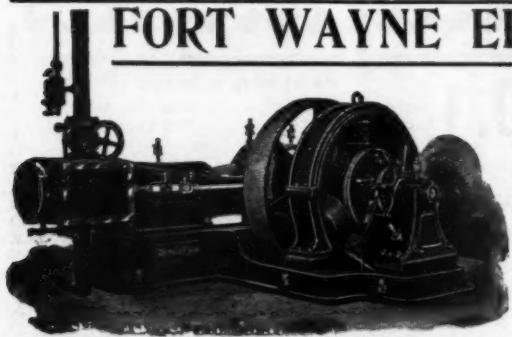
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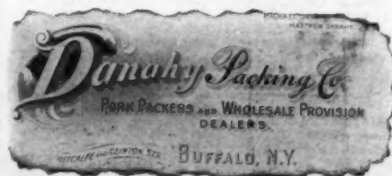
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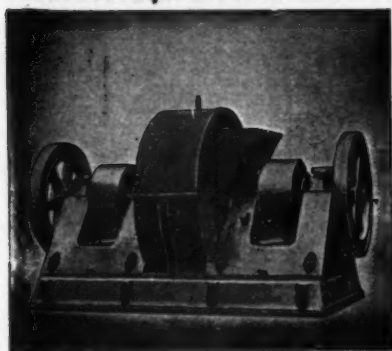
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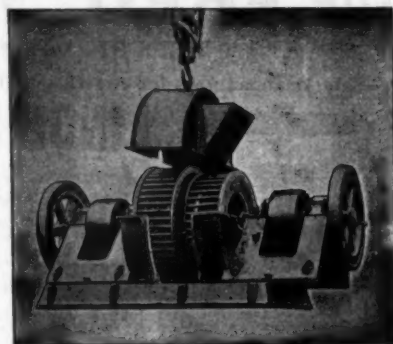
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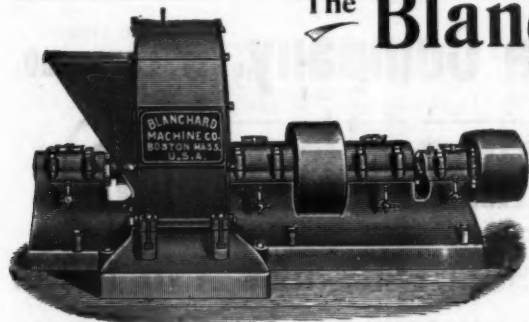
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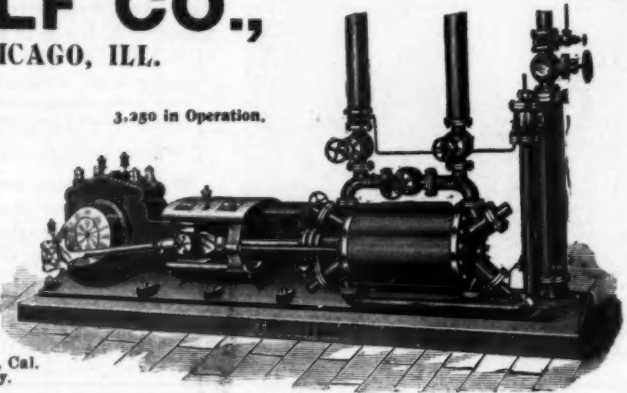
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and National Retail Butchers' Review.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Special effort will be made to answer promptly, and without charge, any reasonable request for information which may be received from our readers and advertisers, answers being given through the columns of "The National Provisioner," when of general interest, otherwise by letter.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Vol. XIX. Saturday, July 2, 1898. No. 1
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A NEW VOLUME.

With this number "The National Provisioner" starts on its nineteenth volume. Its dress has been partly changed, though not one of its distinguishing features was dropped. It is the old reliable "National Provisioner," the recognized and distinctly leading organ of the powerful meat, provision and allied trades, that at this pleasant opportunity makes its bow and presents its compliments to a vast army of readers, who were accustomed for years to look for it as an inexhaustible source of reliable information on technical and news matters; as the best guide for buyers; and as the most efficient help for manufacturers and sellers.

"The National Provisioner" is, essentially, a modern and progressive newspaper, thoroughly American, that is fearless, prompt and independent. It is conducted strictly and exclusively as a newspaper, on the best business principles which carried American journalism to the very front rank of modern newspaperdom. It is the loyal and faithful servant of the trade, but not subservient to any individuals, much less to any corporations. "The National Provisioner" offers, with the greatest willingness, its powerful assistance to the development of American industries and trade, and expect no other compensation for its expensive work but the regular support of its subscribers and its advertisers.

"The National Provisioner" points with just pride to its recognized useful services in the past. Although it has grown older, it has lost nothing from its old-time push and grit, but has gained largely in influence as well as in experience. Its circulation, especially since the introduction of a special retail department and the temporary reduction of its subscription price for the United States, has grown immensely, so that it easily surpasses now that of all other newspapers combined which profess to serve the same trades. As a high grade advertising medium of growing importance, to use the words of a recent letter by an old friend, it has no equal. We, therefore, start on our Volume XIX, full of just confidence in the future achievements of this recognized organ of the trade, but not less filled with the earnest and determined desire to increase still further its usefulness.

WAR TAXES.

The first of July marks a most disagreeable but unavoidable consequence of our war glories, the practical introduction of the vexations of internal revenue into the daily life of every person who performs any business transaction. The readers of "The National Provisioner" are presented with a clear and practical table of the most important features of the internal revenue act, made up in such a shape that reference to its contents be facilitated, if no other vexations, at least those coming from ignorance of the law, may thereby be spared to our readers. Small as the single items are,

they sum up, and it will soon be found that we pay rather a good deal for our glory. The American people stand, however, ready for sacrifices, but they will be more than pleased to see the end.

AGRARIANISM IN GERMANY.

American exporters of meat products cannot but regard with satisfaction the decline of the agrarian movement in Germany as evidenced by the recent elections in that country. It is hard to say at this writing to what causes this change of sentiment is due or whether it has any permanent basis, but certain it is that the domination of this party in the past has made the cost of living very high in Germany and imposed hardships on the poorer classes of the people, which could not prevail in countries where the usefulness of the ballot box and the franchise is free to exert its influence for the benefit of the whole people of every class.

The work of the agrarians—as the name implies—has been to hold the markets of Germany as far as they possibly could for the agricultural products of that country. This effort has no patriotic basis, but comes from the fact that those interested in this policy are land-owners and consequently dependent to a great extent on the outlet which they or their tenants can have for the products of their farms.

American competition, backed by quality and low prices, for many years has threatened the continuity of certain branches of German agriculture, such as the raising of cattle and hogs, and consequently has been used as an argument for the cohesion of German agricultural interests. The agrarian party is the result. Its growth has been considerable for some time and being made up, in the main, from people from the higher ranks of society, it has had no trouble in propitiating the Government, if not the Emperor himself.

In the wake of this has followed embargoes and restrictions against American products. These have been made and maintained on all kinds of absurd excuses, but no other conclusion has even been reached on this side than that they were the result of the agrarian movement and the desire of its exponents to keep the German markets for German goods to the exclusion of all others. Such a policy could not but result in the consumer having to pay higher prices for food, and it is probably this very fact that brought about the defeat of the agrarians in the late elections.

The war with Spain has brought out in a most striking manner the value of canned meats in such emergencies. We hope to refer later on in a more extended way to this important question.

Our compliments to some of our contemporaries. When the scissors is used on the columns of "The National Provisioner" it would be generous to give the paper credit. A transposed steal is the worst kind of a steal.

RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL.

A well known Kansas City packing company is going extensively into the cow butter business. The concern referred to is, and has been for many years, a manufacturer of butterine and in pushing the sale of this product has also discovered outlets for more than average quantities of dairy-made butter.

Here we have an example of how extremes meet, as also of Western enterprise. As time flies we shall not be surprised that the large packers take up the preparation and sale of many articles of food.

The company which has now gone into the butter business has already had considerable success in canning game, birds and rabbits. The packing company about to make this departure will not go altogether into the dairy business, but will deal extensively in butter, buying in large quantities from the farmers of Missouri and Kansas.

These purchases will be mostly to fill foreign orders, which, it seems, are easy to pick up just now, although we have no evidence that European supplies are short.

We wish the enterprise every success and only hope that our packers will be as successful in the foreign markets with butter as they have been with meats. A few years ago the farmers and creamery people generally thought that the packers, by pushing the sale of butterine as a butter substitute, would in time almost kill the butter industry. These new developments rather suggest that the packers' enterprise will be the dairyman's salvation.

BORAX IN ENGLAND.

When any business or industry in England is attacked those persons engaged in it seem always ready, especially if the attack is unwarranted, to defend their rights to the bitter end. In this respect English trades are organized to some purpose. This has been shown in a very marked and emphatic way in regard to a prosecution recently instituted against a provision dealer in Wales for selling hams in the preservation of which boracic acid had been used.

The case in question was brought up as a test and as it resulted in a victory for the provision trade, sustained by medical testimony, it is highly probable that it will be cited as a precedent in case those faddists who object to the use of the preservative should again attempt to stop it from being used in the preparation of meats.

The provision dealers and grocers of England seem to be determined, however, that the routine of their business will not hereafter be upset by needless persecution concerning the sale of provisions prepared with boracic acid and to this end the several organizations having the interests of these trades in hand have set out to exact opinions as to the legitimacy of the article in food and its harmless character.

In these efforts they have met and are meeting with considerable success. Our English correspondent has sent us much data

bearing on the question, which, by the way, seems to have created considerable public interest, but it will serve our purpose equally well if we state for the information of those interested that the trade in England has won its case all along the line and established the fact that the acid when used with discretion is not alone a high class preservative, but an entirely harmless one.

AGAINST CRUELTY.

No intelligent man in the live stock business is surprised that humane societies throughout the country have seriously taken up the question of protecting cattle, sheep and hogs against the cruelty which is very often unnecessarily imposed upon them in the stockyards at different points.

The matter has been under investigation for some time, and as a result it is suggested that all yards be properly equipped with troughs, and that fresh water be continually kept in these, so that cattle can drink "at will" when suffering from heat and thirst.

The Illinois Humane Society, of Chicago, say they have no printed rules at their stockyards and that the charter of the company provides for the care of stock, but some years ago the commission men undertook to attend to this themselves; but the work was not satisfactory, and complaint was made of the way they did it, and in consequence, on petition, a State humane officer was appointed by the Governor, to remain continually at the yards and to see to the care of stock, not only as to feeding and watering, but in other things connected with this care. The superintendent of the Kansas City yards reported that the city maintains a humane officer, to be at the yards continually.

The trouble seems to be tant owners of stock, who consign to the commission house, wish to have their cattle watered when sold, just previously to their being weighed up, so as to increase their weight, and the commission men, in order to please their customers and retain their business, sometimes accede to their request, even when they know that cattle are suffering from thirst.

The scheme of watering immediately before sale to increase weight is an old one and should be stopped. It has no humane basis and is against the interest of the buyer and intended to be so. There is a proper method in watering live stock, but it is cruel to keep them for hours and hours in pens under a broiling sun suffering from heat and thirst and then permit them to drink almost to the bursting point immediately before sale, and in order that they may turn the scale to the advantage of the seller.

The slaughter houses of York, Pa., are just now the subject of investigation by the local health authorities. It is the old story of being located within city limits and not attending properly to the matter of cleanliness.

French Duties on American Pork and Lard Reduced.

I transmit herewith the official text of a decree issued by the President of the French Republic and published in the Journal Officiel, together with an English translation of said decree, concerning the reduction of French import duties on pork products and lard produced in the United States, in conformity with the reciprocity provisions recently concluded between the United States and France.

E. P. MacLEAN,
Vice-Consul-General, in Charge,
Paris, June 10, 1898.

(Translation.)

The President of the French Republic, considering the law of Jan. 11, 1892; considering the law of Jan. 27, 1893; considering the law of April 5, 1898, article 4; upon the reports of the Minister of Commerce, of Indus-

try, of Posts and Telegraphs, and upon the advice in conformity therewith of the president of the Council, Minister of Agriculture, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of the Minister of Finance, decrees:

Article 1. The customs duties provided for in the minimum tariff shall continue to be applied, provisionally, in France and in Algeria, to the products and manufactures of the United States of North America mentioned in the law of Jan. 27, 1893.

Art. 2. The duties provided in the minimum customs tariff for manufactured pork products (No. 17 bis) and for lard (No. 30, paragraph 2) shall be applied, provisionally, in France and in Algeria to the products of the classes specified, produced in the United States of America.

Art. 3. The Minister of Commerce, of Industry, of Posts and Telegraphs, and the Minister of Finance are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of the present decree, which shall be published in the Journal Officiel and inserted in the Bulletin des lois.

Done at Paris, May 28, 1898.

FRANÇOIS FAURE.

by the President of the Republic:
The Minister of Commerce, of Industry, of Posts and Telegraphs,
HENRY BOUCHE.
The Minister of Finance,
GEORGES COCHERY.
The President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture,
J. MELINE.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
G. HANOTAUX.

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—On Friday the market stood on city in hogsheads 3½ bid and no sellers under 3 5-16. There have been about 200 hogsheads city taken for the week by the Continent in lots of 20 to 25 hogsheads, at 3 3-16, 3.20 and 3 7-32.

OLEO STEARINE has demand from exporters at 4½; it is held at 5c; lard refiners quiet.

COTTON OIL remains dull and rather easy at 24c. for prime yellow.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending June 25, 1898, is as follows:

PORK, BBLs.				
To	1898. Week ending June 25, 1898.	Same Nov. 1 st 97. Week ending June 25, '97.		
U. Kingdom...	546	1,210	51,596	
Continent...	193	125	33,111	
So. & Cen. Am.	440	82	14,427	
W. Indies...	1,969	2,019	73,227	
Br. No. Am.	...	57	10,186	
O. Countries...	...	105	1,656	
Total	3,148	3,508	184,203	
BACON & HAMS, LBS.				
U. Kingdom...	11,038,419	14,979,998	521,717,531	
Continent...	1,159,553	550,805	122,114,803	
So. & Cen. Am.	44,400	36,450	3,520,302	
W. Indies...	9,950	202,303	4,791,478	
Br. No. Am.	...	27,600	106,040	
O. Countries...	19,125	2,800	390,975	
Total	12,271,447	15,799,954	652,641,129	
LARD.				
U. Kingdom...	3,340,612	8,226,996	209,895,633	
Continent...	2,960,700	6,057,895	244,132,234	
So. & Cen. Am.	438,930	458,100	14,905,904	
W. Indies...	88,210	694,700	14,178,635	
Br. No. Am.	...	640	350,676	
O. Countries...	20,340	200	910,194	
Total	6,878,792	15,436,531	484,377,276	

Recapitulation of the week's exports.
Week ending June 25, 1898.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York....	2,860	4,868,370	3,698,840
Boston	288	2,313,150	715,454
Portland, Me. ....	...	...	...
Phila., Pa. ....	...	1,108,132	917,721
Balto., Md. ....	...	1,579,370	735,008
Norfolk, Va. ....	...	...	423,046
Newport News .....	...	...	...
New Orleans .....	...	7,800	11,340
Montreal .....	...	2,394,605	377,583
St. John, N.B. ....	...	...	...
Total	3,148	12,271,447	6,878,792

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '97. to June 25, '98.	Nov. 1, '96. to June 25, '97.	Increase
Pork, lbs.	36,840,600	31,911,000	4,929,600
H'ms, B'n, lbs.	652,641,129	516,988,140	135,652,989
Lard, lbs.	484,377,276	373,968,683	110,408,593

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

UNSETTLED, FEEBLY FLUCTUATING MARKETS—DIFFICULTY IN SUSTAINING PRICES BY REASON OF LARGER HOG SUPPLIES AND THE SITUATION OF THE GRAIN MARKET—CASH DEMAND MODERATE AND STOCKS ACCUMULATING MATERIALLY.

It has been a most unsatisfactory run of affairs now for some time, while this week has not given promise of a material straightening out of the situation for more regularity over prices. It is true that prices have not lost much from the previous week, yet at the same time the developments right along are of an order to tame any sentiment that had been held that the near future would open up a better line of prices and the market no sooner gets through one line of unfavorable influences than it enters upon another quite as depressing in its character. The huge break in grain and the yellow fever reports had only recently been the main factors, while now comes larger hog supplies and the effect of the accumulating stocks of the products. Besides grain has not through the week lost altogether in effect upon the situation of hog products. There is too much grain on hand through the unfortunate Leiter deal in consideration of the enormous new crop close at hand, to permit grain to assume a firm line of prices, and as it becomes depressed at times so do other speculative articles in sympathy, while the bear side of all these commodities is kept by the speculators as a whole throughout the country. Grain is, of course, nearly, if not quite, to the lowest limit it is likely to reach, or in any contingency a slump could not be of sufficient importance to materially disturb either condition; but it is more the fact that it fails to come up in price to enliven the speculative sentiment that is forming the most material drawback to associated products, so far as concerns operators in a speculative way. Yet hog products have direct features of depression more pronounced than the effect from grain. The hog supplies have been unexpectedly liberal and have indeed been quite large, while there have been easier prices for them and the packers have exercised attention more to getting them in than to bulling the prices of hog products. It may be that to account for the sudden rushing forward of hogs the war revenue measure is in a small degree responsible, in the material desire to avoid as much as possible the tax on dealings at the exchanges West. At least this construction of it was accepted by some portion of the trade, as it was not ready to admit that its calculations over the hog supplies are so much out of the way as would otherwise be shown by the recent deliveries to the yards all over the West, while, if that view of it should be correct, it would mean a falling off in the deliveries of the swine with the beginning of July. But we think that that supposed influence has had nothing to do with the supplies of hogs, and that the real reason for their large arrivals latterly can be found in the season of the year when the farmers are getting ready to

gather in the harvests, and are pushing forward their supplies of hogs to get them out of the way, and that in this contingency the near future will show a marked falling off in the receipts of swine. Aside from the weakness from the larger supplies of hogs have been the marked increase in the stocks at Chicago. Estimates were made on Tuesday of the Chicago stocks of fully 145,000 tcs. lard, 35,000,000 lb ribs, and 73,000 bbls. pork. These figures, if shown to be nearly correct at the close of the month, would point out a large increase in the accumulations of lard and ribs, while with hogs coming in at near the present full number for a few days more would mean in consideration of the current moderate outlets for the products a steady augmentation of the holdings. The lard product has been relatively most depressed by reason of its showing the largest gain in the supply, while ribs have been next in order that way, and pork best supported. Thus the stock of lard stands as against 108,000 tcs. June 1, while the stock of ribs would indicate 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 lb increase. There is a belief that the stock of lard at Chicago may reach 150,000 tcs. by the close of the month, while there were some attempts to get a little encouragement from the thought that perhaps as Europe had taken less of it for some time that it must have eaten into its holdings considerably and that the supplies might show a marked decrease there. But the later expectation rests upon a theory. A glance at the shipments out of Chicago last week by comparison with those at this time last year is indicative of the marked falling off in the movements. Thus last week Chicago shipped only 3,590,317 lb lard, while for the corresponding week last year it sent out 11,154,745 lb; while of meats the shipments were 15,636,281 lb and 17,163,784 lb respectively. But the amounts going to the other side are more largely consigned goods, and there are accumulations there to meet demands which would be hardly ignored to trading upon the offerings in this country extensively unless there should be divided and permanent reactions from the current sentiment. The situation looks as though it was essentially upon a bottom basis, but is not offering a feature suggesting a near recovery of much consequence. However, there is little question but that there is likely to be moderate spasmodic changes to firmer prices in the near future.

The city trade has been a very slow one the past week. There is a good deal of grumbling on the part of the cutters over the trading in meats, while they are compelled to hold them around late quoted prices by reason of the cost of hogs. The lard refiners decline to take up city lard, although they are able to get it at a low price, while the exporters have bought about 800 tcs. of it the past week at as low as 5, and still later at 4.87½.

The market for tierced beef has also been a depressed one. It has been impossible to sell city extra India mess at \$16.50, and \$16 would probably buy some choice lots, with the English markets using steadily more canned goods than the beef. The barreled grades are taken up to a fair extent, while they are well sustained in price, with steady Government as well as other local wants. There was a Government contract awarded this week for 2,500 half barrels family pork and 2,500 half barrels family beef.

The features developed and prices on the several days of the week were as follows: In New York, cash Western steam offered at 5.87½; city steam at 5.15@5.25; refined at 6.15 for Continent; compound lard at 4½@4¾; hogs at 5½@5¾; cut meats, city, at 4 for pickled shoulders, 7½ for pickled hams, 5½ for 12-lb average, pickled bellies, 5¾ for 10-lb average do. At Chicago there was little done with the packers supporting the market, and the close at an advance for the day of 2@5c. for pork, 2@5 points decline for lard, and ribs unchanged, with the prices for pork: June closed \$9.55 nominal; July opened at \$9.50, was up to \$9.55 bid, closed \$9.55; September opened at \$9.70, was down to \$9.65, sold up to \$9.72, closed at \$9.70. Lard—June closed at 5.60@5.62; July opened at 5.65, sold at 5.60, closed at 5.60@5.62; September opened at 5.75, sold at 5.70, closed at 5.70@5.72. Ribs—June closed at 5.40 nominal; July opened at 5.40, closed at 5.40 bid; September opened at 5.52, sold down to 5.47, closed at 5.47@5.50. There was some talk that the much larger Chicago stock of lard could be in part accounted for through some outside stuff shipped in.

On Monday there was a good deal of buying by the Cudahy Packing Co. and J. Cudahy, and which gave a stronger market early, but most of the business after that was in the way of scalping, while with the decline in grain prices were sent off. The close was 2c. lower on pork, 5 points on lard, and 2@5 points on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—June closed at \$9.52 nominal; July opened at \$9.60, was at 9.57 bid, sold up to \$9.70, declined to \$9.47 asked, closed at \$9.52 nominal; September opened at \$9.70, sold at \$9.67 up to \$9.82, down to \$9.62, closed at \$9.67. Lard—June closed at 5.55 nominal; July opened at 5.57, declined to 5.55, was up to 5.60 bid, down to 5.52, closed at 5.55; September opened at 5.67@5.70, sold down to 5.65, up to 5.72, back to 5.62, closed at 5.65 bid. Ribs—June closed at 5.35@5.37 nominal; July opened at 5.47, declined to 5.40, sold to 5.45, down to 5.32 bid, closed at 5.35@5.37; September opened at 5.45, was up to 5.55, down to 5.42, closed at 5.45. Receipts of hogs at the West, 74,120 head. At New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.85; city steam at 5 for 800 tcs.; refined at 6.10 for Continent; compound lard at 4½@4¾.

On Tuesday the receipts of hogs at the West were 82,900 head. The products opened 2@5 points lower and closed 5@7c. decline on pork, 15 points on lard, and 2 points on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—June closed at \$9.47 nominal; July opened at \$9.45, sold to \$9.60, back to \$9.47, closed at \$9.47; September opened at \$9.62, sold to \$9.75, back to \$9.57, closed at \$9.60 bid. Lard—June closed at 5.40 nominal; July opened at 5.50, declined to 5.40, closed at 5.40; September opened at 5.62, sold to 5.65, back to 5.50, closed at 5.50. Ribs—June closed at 5.35 nominal; July opened at 5.32, sold to 5.40, closed at 5.35; September opened at 5.42@5.45, sold to 5.50, was down to 5.40 bid, closed at 5.42 asked. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.75, city steam offered at 5; refined at 6 for Continent, 6.50 for South America, and 7.60 for do., kegs.; compound lard at 4½@4¾; hogs at 5½@5¾; cut meats—pickled shoulders at 4; pickled hams at 7½; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5½; do., 10-lb average, at 5¾; do., 14-lb average, at 5¾@5¾; mess pork at \$10.25@10.50, and sales of 400 barrels; family mess at \$11.50.

On Wednesday the receipts of hogs were even larger, or fully 96,100 head at all Western points. The opening market for the product was steady and unchanged to a trifle lower, while the close showed unchanged prices to 7 points advance for pork, 2 points decline to 2 points advance on ribs, and unchanged



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prices to 2 points decline on lard. The Anglo and Wolff were buyers. At Chicago: Pork—June closed \$9.47 nominal; July opened at \$9.42, sold to \$9.55, closed at \$9.47; September opened at \$9.60, sold to \$9.72, closed at \$9.67. Lard—June closed at 5.37 nominal; July opened at 5.37@5.40, declined to 5.32, closed at 5.37; September opened at 5.50, declined to 5.45, closed at 5.50 asked; October opened and closed at 5.52@5.55. Ribs—June closed 5.37 nominal; July opened at 5.30 bid, was up to 5.37, closed 5.37 asked; September opened at 5.40, sold at 5.37@5.45, closed 5.45 asked. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.75; city declined to 4.87½; refined was unchanged, as well as cut meats; hogs at 5½@5½.

On Thursday there was a slow and easy market, with 2 to 5 points decline all around. Receipts of hogs at the West were 74,000 head. At Chicago: Pork—June closed \$9.45 asked; July opened at \$9.45, sold to \$9.55, closed at \$9.45; September opened at \$9.62, sold to \$9.75, down to \$9.65, closed at \$9.65 bid. Lard—June closed 5.32 nominal; July opened at 5.35, sold at 5.37, closed at 5.32; September opened at 5.45, sold to 5.50, down to 5.45, closed 5.45; October opened at 5.52, closed 5.50 asked. Ribs—June closed 5.32 nominal; July opened 5.32, sold to 5.35, closed 5.32; September opened at 5.42, sold at 5.40 @5.45, closed 5.42. In New York, Western steam lard would not bring over 5.60; city steam offered at 4.87½. Other prices are unchanged. A very good business going on in refined for the Continent. Mess pork, at \$10 @ \$10.50; family mess, at \$11.50@ \$12; short clear at \$11.25@ \$13. Beef hams quoted at \$21.50 in car lots, and 200 barrels sold. Compound lard very dull, at 4½@4½.

On Friday there was a firm opening, with the variations in prices 2 to 5 points, while the close showed 2 points advance on September pork, 2 points decline on July ditto, steady to 2 points lower prices on lard and 2 points decline on ribs. The New York market was dull and generally unchanged. (Chicago prices for the day elsewhere in this publication.) Receipts of hogs West 56,400 head.

SAN FRANCISCO PROVISION MARKET.

Fresh meats in the San Francisco markets are moving off to the tune of a good demand, while fair prices are readily obtained. Provisions are holding their own very well and market values are well maintained. The army encamped in San Francisco en route to Manila now numbers 17,052 men, including officers, and it is unnecessary to state that large quantities of fresh meats and provisions are being consumed by them. The soldiers are helping all lines of trade, especially the provision houses and butchers. The latest quotations on ham are: California, 9½@10½¢ per lb.; Eastern, 10½¢; A. and C., 11½¢; and Picnic, 6½¢. The demand for this class of provisions is good with steady prices.

Oleomargarine Exports From 'Frisco.

Among the recent exports from San Francisco were 12,500 lb oleomargarine to Honolulu.

Curing Meats.

A valuable receipt for curing hams, bacon and corned beef without Saltpetre, will be sent free of charge to any one addressing B. Heller & Co., Chemists, Chicago, Ill.***

* Gordon & Ironsides' new abattoir in Winnipeg, Man., which will cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000, will be completed by the middle of July. It will have a capacity daily for 250 cattle, 500 hogs and 300 sheep. The animals will be killed and the meat chilled and shipped to all the Eastern markets. Gordon & Ironsides are also commencing to build cold storages at Rat Portage, Fort William and Montreal, the first two to cost \$60,000 each and the latter \$10,000.

TEST CURE FOR HAMS.

Test cure 5 tierces hams, packed at 295 lb per tierce, not pumped, average 15.86 lb:

These tierces were packed in formulae given hereunder and after being headed tight were filled with water and afterward well rolled. The quantity of water required for each tierce varied considerably as will be seen by the following figures: No. 1 required 11.36 gallons; No. 2, 11.15 gallons; No. 3, 10.94 gallons; No. 4, 10.55 gallons, and No. 5, 13.25 gallons, thus proving the incorrectness of the oft-heard assertion that the "regulation" tierce varies in capacity but slightly. In this case there was a variance from minimum to maximum requirement (of water to fill) of approximately 2½ gallons, sufficient to considerably vary the strength of pickle under any given formula, and hence suggesting the advisability of using "ready-made" brine and adding other ingredients, such as sugar, saltpetre, etc., at time of packing, thus securing that most satisfactory desideratum—"a uniform cure." The tierces were opened in 63 days from date of packing, having been stored in a temperature of from 35° to 38° F., except No. 5, which was in a temperature of 45° F. All were rolled several times, during the first 30 days especially. The pickle on opening in each case was very sweet and clear, No. 2, however, being a little "muddy," owing, no doubt, to the extraction of the albumen to a greater extent than in the presence of boracic acid, which tends to coagulate this matter and thus retain it in the meats. The color in each case was perfect and the meats firm.

The following are the full particulars of test and actual result; tierces packed at 295 lb net and hams averaging approximately 16 lb:

Tierce.	Salt. lb.	Sugar. lb.	Boric peter. lb.	Boric Acid. lb.	Water. Gals.
No. 1.....	20	4½	¾	1	11.36
No. 2.....	23	6	1	..	11.15
No. 3.....	18	6	¾	1	10.94
No. 4.....	18	4½	1	1½	10.55
No. 5.....	22	6	1	1½	13.25

Opened in 63 days.	Weighted. lbs.	Gain lbs. per tierce.	Strength of Pickle by Salometer, Degrees.	Pieces "off" Light sour in shank.	Temp. of Storage. Deg. F.
No. 1....	309	14	53	8	35-38
No. 2....	306	11	57	6	35-38
No. 3....	312	17	50	7	35-38
No. 4....	310	15	52	1	35-38
No. 5....	309	14	50	9	45

Result shows altogether too many pieces "off" and all were "shank sours," though but light; nevertheless, the fact remained—from what cause opinion may differ.

The inspector claimed Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were not cured fully, though Nos. 4 and 5 he pronounced fully cured. One party claimed the sour shanks were owing to inefficient chilling, and another to the neglect of pumping shanks holding that, in spite of all precaution in chilling, the safest way was to always pump shank. Shanks have always been a source of trouble in this respect, owing, no doubt, to the fact of being overtaxed during the last few days and hours of the hog's life. No. 4 proved best in regard to "sours" and in point of gain also. We believe that too much care cannot be exercised in handling hogs prior to killing, and that a minimum amount of salt is preferable and perfectly safe under proper conditions, which should exist in all houses, large or small. The average gain per tierce was about 14½ lb, thus giving reasonable ground for the inference that meats came out of smoke on the safe side of packed weight, which is all that can be expected. There is no doubt that the following formula will answer in general and give good satisfaction:

To each 100 lb of meats use 2 lb good

sugar, 5 ounces saltpetre, 5 ounces borax and 75° brine. Such a formula properly handled will cure meats most satisfactorily, and in cases of holding over will be found A No. 1. It is, no doubt, wise to inject into body and shank a small quantity of proof pickle, to which before has been added saltpetre. The question has arisen as to the proper temperature of storage for meats in process of curing, a consensus of opinion, however, being in favor of nearly 40° F. as practicable.

Later we will give another test which proved highly satisfactory in every particular, but under different formulae and conditions.

The Use of Boracic Acid.

Owing to the fact that the report of our London correspondent on boracic acid, printed in our last issue, was somewhat misleading, we print it in to-day's issue in a more correct form.

London, England, June 10.—Since my last advice on the question of boracic acid a case has been decided in the Pontypridd (Wales) Police Court in favor of one Enoch Rees, a grocer, who was arrested for selling "adulterated" hams containing 0.6 per cent. of boracic acid. The case was ably defended on behalf of the Grocers' Federation.

Dr. Thomas Bond, F. R. C. S., lecturer on forensic medicine and senior surgeon at Westminster Hospital, stated that he used boracic acid in surgical dressing and also administered it internally. The 0.6 per cent. of acid in the ham was not injurious to the human system.

Dr. Bell, specialist, of Glasgow, said that for the last seventeen years his family and himself had, without intermission, been using milk and hams containing boracic acid without the slightest evidence of ill-effects. He had used the acid very extensively and had given doses of ten grains three and four times a day, and he would not hesitate to give twenty grains. He thought it would be a great loss to the public if the use of the acid were stopped. A mild-cured ham was much more healthy than a salted one.

The summons was dismissed.

We quote from the remarks of "His Worship," who rendered the decision:

There was a good body of evidence which showed that it was desirable to add boracic acid in order to make it an article of commerce, because there was a very considerable demand for this mild-cured ham; and that appeared to be the only practical way of producing the article which was in such request. Then the question arose whether in doing this the defendant had done something which was injurious. This case was very different from the case they had before (the boracic acid in butter prosecution), for there was now a great body of evidence produced to the court to prove that the quantity of boracic acid used in this ham was not in excess of that which was generally used in the trade, and there was also a great body of evidence to prove that the quantity which was consumed even in the course of a day in taking, say, eight ounces of ham, was not in excess of that which a healthy individual might take. He believed there was abundant evidence adduced that day to prove that 0.6 or 0.8 would not be injurious.

Liverpool Closing Prices.

Liverpool, July 1—3.45 P. M.—Exchange—Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 73s. 9d.; prime mess, 66s. 3d. Pork dull; prime mess fine Western, 51s. 3d.; prime mess medium Western, 48s. 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 29s. 6d. Bacon dull; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 26s. 6d.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, dull, 27s. 9d. Cheese steady; American finest, white and colored, 38s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, dull, 18s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, dull, 15s. 9d.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 52,271; calves, 4,829; hogs, 182,909; sheep, 64,121, against 48,312 cattle, 3,427 calves, 143,302 hogs and 55,410 sheep the week previous; 42,533 cattle, 3,094 calves, 185,990 hogs and 56,938 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 48,719 cattle, 3,130 calves, 130,809 hogs and 58,530 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Shipments last week were: 18,309 cattle, 1,690 calves, 31,764 hogs and 2,642 sheep, against 14,217 cattle, 211 calves, 26,338 hogs and 4,142 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Estimating the receipts for the last day of June, the receipts for the month will show about 213,357 cattle, 709,315 hogs, and 279,850 sheep; against 210,903 cattle, 800,870 hogs and 284,791 sheep for May, and 203,108 cattle, 774,987 hogs, and 270,444 sheep for June, 1897. Shipments for June will show about 71,000 cattle, 127,731 hogs and 13,000 sheep, against 72,269 cattle, 98,516 hogs, and 19,161 sheep for May.

The closing days of June find the market for fat cattle in very satisfactory shape, with prices for all desirable kinds fully up to the basis current on the opening days of the month. The month has witnessed the coming of more or less stock that has been run on grass, and the history of the market has repeated itself, for such stock invariably meets with disfavor from buyers, and, due to this, prices quoted for "common to medium" cattle of all descriptions are anywhere from 20c. to 40c. lower than early in the month, the most severe depression having been in the prices for canning stock and the medium butcher grades. Stock cattle of all kinds are considerably lower (from 30c. to 40c.), but the prices are still high, nothing of merit selling below \$4, and a very few choice yearlings making \$4.60@4.80. The outlook for the market is for firm prices for all dry fed, fat stock, and a general lower tendency for grassy kinds. On Wednesday we had 18,000 fresh arrivals, a little heavy, and the market slow to 10c. lower all around, the bulk of good, dry lot, dressed beef, shipping and export steers selling at \$4.50@5.10; the bulk of cows and heifers, at \$3@3.75; canners, at \$2.50@3. The total arrivals for June will be over 213,000, and will show an increase of about 10,000 over June, 1897.

HOGS.—The supply of hogs for June will foot up about 709,000, or 91,000 less than for May, and 65,000 less than arrived in June last year. Eastern shipping operations have been somewhat heavier than for the previous month, owing to the fact that prices have ruled considerably lower, and also because the Eastern slaughterers have not been able to get supplies closer to their slaughtering plants. The general tendency of the market has been toward a lower level, but within the past week there has been a disposition in the trade to settle around a steadier basis. Fluc-

tuations have not been marked, and although receipts have been running into liberal figures, the market has quite an active tone at between \$3.80@4 for the bulk, with the supply to-day (Wednesday) selling largely at \$3.80@3.85. These prices are 35@40c. higher than at this time last year, and look to be healthy. The range between light and heavy is very narrow, and there are apparent indications that the 200-lb bacon, or weight around this figure, will sell at a premium before long.

SHEEP.—The sheep market is in excellent shape, and promises to continue so until the grass stock begins coming in freely from the ranges, which will not be for some time yet. We may get temporary periods of depression, but in a general way the outlook is all that could be desired. Good, light sheep are selling at \$4.75@5.25; ewes, at \$4@4.40; yearling lambs, at \$5.25@6, and good to choice spring lambs, at \$6.25@7.

The North American Live Stock Commission Company says: "We would like to caution shippers to buy grassy fat cows and heifers with a big margin, as we look for liberal receipts for that class of stock from now on. We think all the fat steers will sell higher during the months of July and August, and think it will pay feeders who have cattle that are not strictly good to feed them longer, although we would not advise holding cattle that are now finished and ready to come."

Mallory, Son & Zimmerman say: "The main reason why prices for cattle have been so well sustained here is on account of the very light supplies at the Missouri River points. The liberal receipts at this time are a little unnatural and result directly from the 10@15c. cut rates offered by the railroads. We feel no hesitancy in advancing the opinion that the heavy receipts of last week may tend to check the supply, as many people, no doubt, are not aware of the true condition which provoked the liberal run, and they will hold back until later."

Greer, Mills & Co. say: "Unless the provision market strengthens and receipts decrease, we think present prices for hogs all we can reasonably expect for the near future. The quality continues good."

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

The average weight of the 182,909 hogs received at this market last week—228 lb—stands 5 lb heavier than the average the week before, but 12 lb lighter than the corresponding week last year.

The first strictly grass Texas cattle arrived in Chicago on Monday. The run, like the cattle from the range, it likely to be light, the official figures from Texas showing 8,500,000 less cattle than in 1892. This is encouraging to the holders of lower grade native steers and all grades of butcher cattle, as it means continued good figures for low grade cattle and eventually will reflect higher prices on the best steers.

The Illinois railroad and warehouse commission has signified its intention, unless the terminal charge is taken off, of making an equivalent reduction in Illinois live stock rates, which shippers claim are unfairly high. It is thought a decision will be reached be-

fore the next regular meeting day, the first Thursday after the first Monday in July.

The Texas and Arizona sheep now coming to market are very poor and thin.

Western range cattle promise to arrive next month in better condition than for several seasons past.

This weather is particularly hard on that class of shippers who try to beat the railroads by overloading cars.

The International Packing Co. on Wednesday bought a drove of about 3,000 good 248-lb hogs at an average cost of \$3.78.

Hon. A. H. Eddy, of Washington, was a visitor at the stockyards last Saturday. Mr. Eddy is largely interested in coal and oil lands in southern Alaska.

Confidence men have invaded the stockyards lately, and there are cases of bogus policemen fleecing shippers in the alleys.

James H. Ashley, general superintendent of the stockyards, has been elected to the vacancy on the Illinois State Board of Agriculture caused by the death of Irus Col.

There is less discrimination against light bacon hogs than was the case not long ago, and the good 160 to 180 lb selections are now selling within about 15 cents of the prime butcher and heavy sorts.

A dispatch from Rapid City, S. D., states that the spring round-up is about completed, and that some stockmen report a loss of from 1 to 2 per cent., while others report the loss almost nothing. The sheep shearing is also about finished, and the clip has been large.

Notwithstanding the continual cry of shortage in the cattle market, the receipts for June show an increase of 10,000 over June, of last year. As a matter of fact the receipts of cattle have each month, so far this year, shown an increase over the corresponding month of last year.

John J. Brittain, formerly buyer at this market for the Chicago Packing and Provision Co., came in Wednesday morning from a four months' stay in southern Illinois, where he has been buying hogs for the Continental Packing Co.

Prospects seem favorable for a continuance of the present good sheep market until Western grass sheep begin to arrive freely. Usually a good many Texas and Arizona grass sheep are received at this season, but so far this year very few have arrived, and those mostly poor stuff, selling largely for feeders.

The members of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange decided that the abolition of holidays had already gone too far, and that it was time to assert their patriotism. Accordingly the proposition to open the yards for business on the Fourth of July was unanimously voted down. Several prominent members are heartily in favor of restoring Thanksgiving Day, which is no longer a holiday at the yards. There are now only two holidays at the stockyards, the Fourth of July and Christmas, unless Sundays are counted. Live stock received here Monday, July 4, will be fed and watered, but no stock will be sold or weighed on that day.

Sir Thomas Lipton raised the Stars and Stripes over his packinghouse on Thursday of last week. In the presence of a crowd of employes he hoisted the flag with the announcement that it would never be lowered "until the Stars and Stripes float over every government building in Havana, and until every Spanish soldier is driven from Cuba." Sir Thomas is paying his annual visit to Chicago to look after his interests here.

During the first five months of the year our exports of live cattle to Great Britain amounted to 179,902 head. During the same

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period Argentine sent 46,145 and Canada 15,907. British importations of fresh beef were 1,227,104 cwt., as compared with 1,114,057 cwt. last year. The total value of all live animals imported into Great Britain for food was approximately \$22,762,810 and of meats \$21,982,255.

There is no place in Chicago that has more flags flying than the Union Stockyards. There is not a building of any kind from which Old Glory does not spread its starry folds.

Exports of hog product for the past fiscal six months show an increase of 329,000,000 lb over the same period last year.

Chicago Provision Market.

Speculation in provisions continues in very small volume. Cash trade has improved, though but very slightly. The feature of the market has been the narrowing of the difference between lard and ribs. This difference, which was as much as 45 cents but a short time ago, is now barely 10 cents. Packers have been selling lard and buying ribs, and lard is now the weakest article on the list. There has been good receipts of lard from outside packing points, and it is expected that stocks will increase 25,000 tierces during June. Packers are showing less disposition to sell, and on the weak spots are said to be supporting it. Prices are higher than a couple of weeks ago, and it is safe to anticipate an improvement after the holidays. The market at present is what is usually expected as holidays approach, and as there will be no trading done here from Friday afternoon till Tuesday morning people are not falling over each other to do business. But a change for the better is confidently expected very shortly. There were further reports of yellow fever in the South on Tuesday, but they had no appreciable effect on the market. Yellow fever is very largely governed by sanitary conditions, and these conditions are constantly improving, so much so that it is safe to say that every year the chances against the pest are becoming stronger. It is being watched much more closely this year, mainly for the reasons set forth in this report last week, and it may be noted that while it gained some hold last year before decided steps had been taken to check it, this year it was checked on its first appearance. The strongest argument against the bad effect of yellow fever on provisions this year lies in the fact that when it appeared stocks of provisions in the South were low. Last year there were good stocks on hand. The South must have its hog product this year irrespective of yellow fever scares. The fear of yellow fever this summer has had a tendency to make a dragging market. The consumption of provisions is heavy and somewhat above the average, owing to the war, because men in the field eat more than when at home at their ordinary work. This has taken products faster than in past years. At present, there is a strong, healthy undertone to the market, and an advance in the near future, perhaps in two weeks from now may confidently be expected.

A leading broker in provisions says: "Packers seem willing to own hogs around 4c. A large increase in the stock of lard is being very liberally advertised, but there seems to be no pressure on the market. Prices are allowed to drag as much as possible in order to complete July liquidation, which seems to be pretty well over now.

Edward R. Dillingham says: "The provision situation just now is rather an uninteresting one. No interest seems to be taking a very decided attitude. Even the Cudahys are supposed to be on the fence, and they were

the best bulls up to a month ago. The trade has an idea that the Omaha Cudahy concern is still rather bullish, but that the Milwaukee and John Cudahy are, if anything, on the other side. The English concerns which were bearish and wrong up to the time of the yellow fever scare have had the benefit of that, and have been covering leisurely of late. They cannot have much interest in the market or White would not be in Europe. No one knows exactly how Armour stands, which is a pretty good proof that he is not active in a speculative way. He is supposed to be in control of the rib market, but that is no proof he is particularly bullish. The Armour people talk rather bearish, if anything on lard. All the manufacturers feel it is the season to keep within narrow limits, as there exists the peril every instant of a new yellow fever case here or there and of a resulting new scare. The large increase in the local lard stock this month is one of the considerations, but it is the month for increases. The hog supply abroad still shows light compared with last year, the Irish and English receipts each week showing a falling off compared with last year's figures. Provision prices will pretty certainly be most influenced by the corn. If the latter grain should bull, hogs and product would follow the example."

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	9.50	9.72½	9.65	9.55
Sept.....	9.70	9.72½	9.65	9.70
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July.....	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.60-2½
Sept.....	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70-2½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
July.....	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
Sept.....	5.52½	5.52½	5.47½	5.47½-50

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—				
July.....	9.60	9.70	9.47½	9.52½
Sept.....	9.70	9.82½	9.62½	9.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July.....	5.57½	5.62½	5.52½	5.55
Sept.....	5.67½	5.72½	5.62½	5.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
July.....	5.40	5.47½	5.32½	5.37½
Sept.....	5.45	5.55	5.42½	5.45

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—				
July.....	9.52½	9.45	9.60	9.47½
Sept.....	9.67½	9.57½	9.75	9.60
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July.....	5.55	5.40	5.52½	5.40
Sept.....	5.65	5.50	5.65	5.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
July.....	5.35	5.32½	5.40	5.35
Sept.....	5.45	5.40	5.50	5.42½

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—				
July.....	9.42½	9.55	9.42½	9.47½
Sept.....	9.60	9.72½	9.57½	9.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July.....	5.37½	5.40	5.32½	5.37½
Sept.....	5.50	5.52½	5.65	5.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
July.....	5.30	5.37½	5.30	5.37½
Sept.....	5.40	5.45	5.37½	5.45

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—				
July.....	9.45	9.55	9.45	9.45
Sept.....	9.62½	9.75	9.62½	9.65
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July.....	5.35	5.37½	5.32½	5.32½
Sept.....	5.45	5.47½	5.45	5.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
July.....	5.32½	5.35	5.32½	5.32½
Sept.....	5.42½	5.45	5.40	5.42½

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—				
July.....	9.47½	9.50	9.42½	9.42½
Sept.....	9.70	9.72½	9.67½	9.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July.....	5.32½	5.32½	5.30	5.30
Sept.....	5.45	5.45	5.42½	5.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
July.....	5.32½	5.32½	5.27½	5.27½
Sept.....	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40

American meats have become a factor in German politics. Politics could not have a better or healthier basis. Nothing is better suited to give a man backbone.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

It is understood that the Leiter office, on the third floor of the Board of Trade Building, will be given up July 1. Raymond Murphy, who has been with French & Leiter as a confidential man from the start, is in charge.

The packing at Chicago for the summer season to date compared with last year shows an increase of 307,000 hogs.

Attorney Green advised the Board of Trade directors last Friday at a special meeting that he considered the stamp tax, so far as it related to the taxing of all sales on exchanges 1 cent on every \$100 of value unconstitutional. He said it was undoubtedly special legislation. The man who sold on an exchange was taxed and the man who sold off the exchange escaped. The directors held a special meeting at 1:15 o'clock to decide as to the form of memorandum to which the stamp under the law should be applied. They discussed the matter with their attorney, but took no action. It is possible that the directors will attempt no advice in the matter, but leave it a matter for individual action.

People who are keeping close track of the lard stock claim the recent estimate of an increase for the month here of 25,000 tierces is not high enough, but that the increase up to the 17th of the month was 22,000 tierces. With that rate continued the increase for the month would be about 35,000 tierces.

The summer dullness, Eastern traffic men think, has set in. Last week their Eastbound business from Chicago suffered a decline, as compared with the preceding seven days, of nearly 20,000 tons. The aggregate carried by all of the lines was 55,441 tons, as compared with 72,179 tons for the preceding seven days, with 72,991 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Lake shipments aggregated 66,517 tons, as compared with 89,936 tons for the preceding week, thus indicating that the recent advance in rates made by the railroads was not the only cause of the decreased business. About this time every year traffic begins to fall off, and the traffic men attribute the dullness to the general conditions.

The recent dullness in the trade has given operators an opportunity to discuss the revenue law. It is generally considered as class legislation, and some of the opinions advanced are in favor of making a fight on it. Others, whose patriotism stands very high, deprecate such a step. Those who have looked into the law carefully and consulted their attorneys claim that it does not apply to slaughtering, but only to trades where deliveries are made of the cash property. A. W. Greene, the board's attorney, says that it applies to all trades. If the revenue collector takes this view of it, it will probably settle the dispute, as there will be nothing else for the trade to do but pay the tax. A serious mistake was made in drawing up the bill. The tax is based on 1 per cent. of each \$100 valuation, the amount of tax depending upon the price. The lower prices go, the smaller will be the tax. It is claimed that it will tend to increase trading in lower-priced products, and may depress values generally. In all cases the seller will have to pay the tax. Had a specific tax been adopted for each transaction or a fixed rate per car of grain, or 1,000 bushels, or for 500 barrels of pork, 250 tierces lard, and 50,000 lb short ribs, it would have been more acceptable to the trade and prevented complications.

Bucket shop business is on the decline. The largest establishment in the Rialto Building closed on Monday.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Records of live stock market for past week show cattle steady, hogs little lower and sheep strong in values. Receipts, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	20,969	66,801	12,728
Same week, 1897..	22,897	69,970	20,021
Same week, 1896..	25,437	58,840	17,741
Same week, 1895..	32,055	38,886	10,478
Chicago	52,400	185,600	63,900
Omaha	15,400	48,800	9,600
St. Louis	10,300	24,500	10,500
Kansas City	21,000	66,800	12,700

Total	99,100	325,700	96,100
Prev. week	98,400	276,900	88,700
Same week, 1897..	94,100	312,000	87,300
Same week, 1896..	96,200	287,200	108,200

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Pack. Co.	5,537	24,036	3,263
Swift and Co.	3,151	12,856	2,974
S. S. & Co.	4,946	1,516	577
Fowler, Son & Co.	132	10,411	...
J. Dold Pack. Co.	819	7,664	313

Total	18,413	56,617	7,222
Prev. week	17,303	59,997	8,829
Same week, 1897..	14,485	64,121	9,772

CATTLE.—During the entire week choice cattle held their own, and the light, handy-weight, choice medium were in good demand and brought full prices during the entire week. The heavy, coarse and anything of a grassy nature during the entire week were slow sellers and the market may be called from 5@10c. lower from that of previous week. On Monday no toppy cattle were offered, the best offer of 1,403 lb average at \$4.85. There was a better supply on Tuesday and some pretty fair cattle offered; some of 1,372 lb average sold at \$4.90. On Wednesday the Eastern demand was rather small, and the best cattle on the market of 1,425 lb average sold at \$4.82½. On Thursday, the bears, as a whole, tried to hammer prices as much as possible and some cattle—in fact, the best of the week, of 1,316 lb average, sold at \$4.80. On Friday, some light cattle of 950 lb average sold at \$5, which was the highest price for the week. Dry lot native cows and heifers were in very small supply—in fact the smallest supply of the year, and such brought good prices; the highest price paid for cows of 1,209 lb average, \$4.10. Heifers of 710 lb average sold at \$4.85. However, the grass-fed cows and heifers did not bring such good prices; and one purchaser claimed that he had bought cows at a decline of 50c. cheaper than any time for the year. Calves were also low, the purchasers pressing down prices as much as possible. Rough bulls sold slow, but bulls

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of a fairly good character, and even necks, sold as high as \$4. Fed Western Texas, of 1,065 lb average, sold as high as \$4.60, and a bunch of 148 Western steers, of 1,253 lb average, sold at \$4.75, the highest price for the week. Some Western bulls, of 1,250 lb average, sold at \$3.20. Colorados, of 1,352 lb average, sold as high as \$4.60. Colorado heifers, of 637 lb average, sold at \$4.75. The Southern or Texas division was in fair supply; the highest price paid for Texas steers during the week, for 1,050 lb average, was \$4.50; a bunch of 191, of 788 lb average, sold at \$3.15. Texas cows, of 1,050 lb average, sold at \$3.50. A bunch of Louisiana steers, of 875 lb average, sold at \$4.25, while a bunch of 229, of 570 lb average, sold as low as \$3.30. A bunch of 230 Louisiana cows, of 570 lb average, sold at \$2.30. A bunch of 41 Louisiana bulls, of 584 lb average, sold at \$2.40. Owing to the farmers being so busy in the country, the stocker and feeder market was much neglected, and the speculators purchased at prices which they could not afterward realize—in fact, at the early part of the week some well fed stockers were sold as low as \$4, which was the lowest on this grade for several months past. The speculators about the middle of the week accepted the inevitable and sold at the best price, which was at a sharp decline; the farmers were not too busy in hearing of such, and for the next two days were pretty fair purchasers on the market. The report from the Western States and Territories in regard to cattle is very satisfactory; from all sections they report a good increase this year, and the number of calves is very satisfactory to the stockmen. During the week the export men shipped to the seaboard 42 cars against 53 cars for previous week, against 117 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The stockers and feeders during the past week shipped 135 cars to the country, against 105 cars for previous week, against 146 cars for same week one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle were: Schwarzschild, 249 head; Eastman, 232; United Dressed Beef Co., 90; Swift, 143; Kraus, 181; Hall, 161; Michael, 114, and Cudahy, 774 cattle for Omaha.

HOGS.—On Monday the hog market opened with rather a weak feeling, with heavies

going at \$3.85@4; mixed packing, at \$3.75@3.90, with light hogs going at \$3.60@3.85, the tops standing at \$4 for the day, with the bulk at \$3.75@3.90; the largest operator of hogs practically out of the market for the entire day. On Tuesday there was a little better feeling, and on most of the grades fully a nickel advance. On Wednesday, however, the feeling was more bearish and the lowest price for the week was the order of the day, heavies going at \$3.80@3.97½; mixed packing and prime medium, \$3.65@3.90; lights, \$3.55@3.75, the tops standing at \$3.97½, with the bulk \$3.65@3.85. There was a still better feeling on Thursday, and about 2½c. advance on most all grades. On Friday the feeling was somewhat better and a gain of 5c. all along the line from the lowest price of the week. On Saturday not many hogs offered, the largest purchaser of the city did very little, the market closed for the week; prices on heavy, \$3.85@3.95; mixed packing, \$3.70@3.90; lights, \$3.60@3.85, with the best of the pigs in the neighborhood of \$3.35, the tops, \$3.95, with the bulk, \$3.70@3.95. The prices, therefore, on the whole, very satisfactory to the shipper, as compared with the same price corresponding week one year ago. The highest price paid for tops during the same week of 1897, \$3.40, with the bulk, \$3.27@3.35, so that there was a good margin to the farmer, even if prices were a little erratic. Shipments of hogs during the past week, 10,003, against 16,239 previous week. The outside destination of hogs, as follows: Cudahy, 53 cars; Chicago, 9 cars; Cedar Rapids, 6 cars, with New York, Baltimore and St. Louis, 2 cars each, and Patterson, 1 car.

SHEEP.—During the entire week there was a strong market for sheep and lambs, the supply was not equal to the demand and some grades of sheep sold at a higher price than for many years before. The offerings were mostly from Arizona and Texas. Spring lambs of 65-lb average sold at \$6.00, which was the top price for the week. A bunch of 242 fed New Mexican lambs of 77-lb average sold at \$5.75. A bunch of 496 Texas, of 73-lb average sold at \$4.50. During the first of the week a bunch of 992 Arizona sheep of 94-lb average sold at \$4.75, and later in the week a bunch of 1,010 of same average sold at same price. A bunch of 179 clipped Texas lambs and yearlings of 61-lb average sold at \$5.65. The raisers of sheep have surely no reason to complain at present prices. Quite a number of Texas turn-backs of 55-lb average sold at \$3.50. On the whole the sheep market was very satisfactory indeed.

DURING THE FLY SEASON

you are kept pretty busy keeping your Meats free from the destructive attacks of these pests.

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When Wrapping Plain Meats have the label printed on the Parchment Paper. It makes a neat, clean package.

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MICROSCOPIC INSPECTION.

From Year Book, Dept. of Agriculture, 1897.
by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of Bureau of
Animal Industry.

In 1881 American pork was prohibited entrance into Germany, France, and the principal countries of the continent of Europe, on the ground that it was infested by trichina, and was injurious to human health.

Notwithstanding the fact that it could not be shown that our pork had caused disease, and that it was manifestly more wholesome than the European pork, and notwithstanding the most vigorous protests were made by the American Government, the trade was crushed and destroyed. The year before the prohibition went into effect we sold to France 70,000,000 lb and to Germany 43,000,000 lb.

For ten years our pork was shut out of nearly every market of continental Europe, when in 1891 the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture began the

shows the pork which has been microscopically inspected and the quantity which has been sold in the prohibiting countries since this inspection was inaugurated:

**SHIPMENTS OF PORK MICROSCOPICALLY
INSPECTED, FISCAL YEARS 1892-1897.**

Year.	To countries requiring inspection.		To countries not requiring inspection.		Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
1892.....	22,025,698	16,127,176	38,152,874		
1893.....	8,059,758	12,617,652	20,677,410		
1894.....	18,845,119	16,592,818	35,437,937		
1895.....	39,355,230	5,739,368	45,094,598		
1896.....	21,497,321	1,403,559	22,900,880		
1897.....	42,570,572	1,001,783	43,572,355		

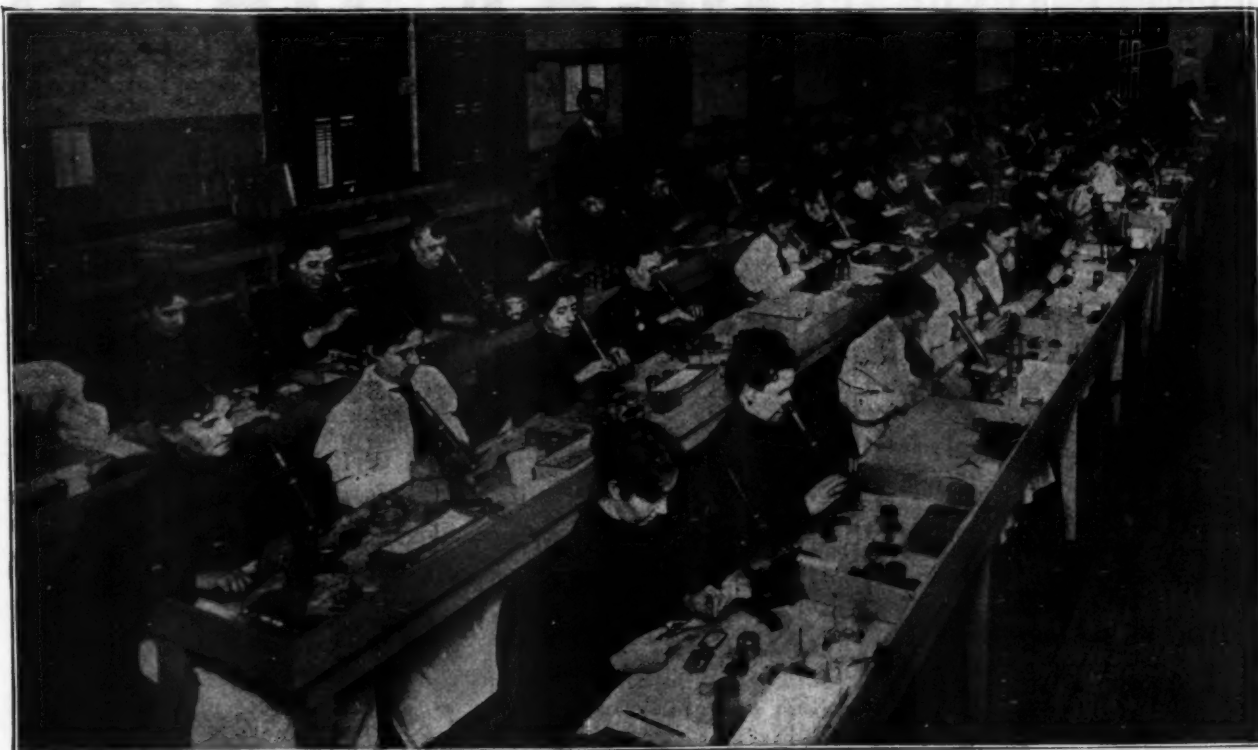
The difficulties met with in the inauguration of this system of inspection were very serious. There had been no microscopic inspection on a large scale in America, and we had neither the appliances nor trained inspectors. The glass compressors for preparing the specimens of meat and the microscopes used in

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to June 22.		1898.	1897.
Chicago	2,220,000	1,945,000	
Kansas City	980,000	955,000	
Omaha	505,000	490,000	
St. Louis	427,000	350,000	
Indianapolis	320,000	270,000	
Milwaukee, Wis.	162,000	103,000	
Cudahy, Wis.	239,000	154,000	
Cincinnati	209,000	192,000	
Ottumwa, Iowa	193,000	175,000	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	150,000	134,000	
Sioux City, Iowa	109,000	78,000	
Cleveland, Ohio	138,000	170,000	
Louisville, Ky.	144,000	99,000	
St. Paul, Minn.	110,000	34,000	
Keokuk, Iowa	31,100	32,200	
Wichita, Kan.	58,000	54,000	
St. Joseph, Mo.	222,000	101,500	
Marshalltown	42,000	28,200	
Nebraska City, Neb. ...	113,000	70,000	
Clinton, Iowa	26,200	.....
New Brighton, Minn. ...	20,900	21,900	
Bloomington, Ill.	35,100	23,400	

—Price Current.



MICROSCOPIC INSPECTION OF PORK AT CHICAGO BY THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

microscopic inspection and certification of pork destined to the markets of the prohibiting countries. This action led to the removal of the prohibitions, but the restoration of the trade was a slow and difficult process. Our brands of meat were no longer familiar to the people of those countries; commercial connections had been severed, and requirements as to cuts and cures had materially changed. It was like introducing an article into a country for the first time. Moreover, the prohibition had engendered suspicion as to the wholesomeness of our product, while the agitation had established prejudice and antipathy. There were vexatious and burdensome restrictions by both the general and municipal governments.

Notwithstanding such adverse conditions, the trade with these countries has continued to grow until now it requires more meat than the bureau is able to inspect with the available appropriation. The following table

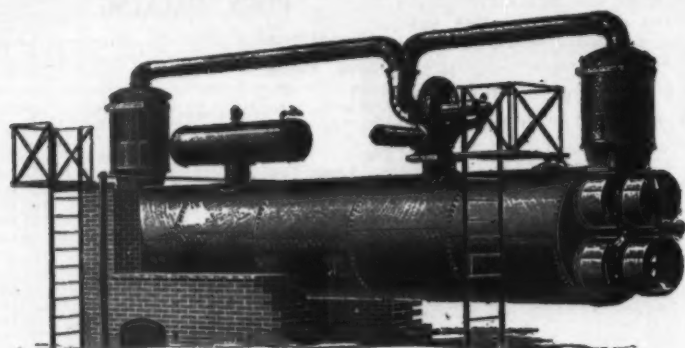
the German inspection were considered too clumsy and not adapted to accurate or rapid work. An American type of microscope was, therefore, selected, the stage was grooved so that an examination of every part of the specimen was insured, and a special form of compressor was adopted which greatly facilitated the work.

The cost of microscopic inspection was estimated before the work was begun, all the way from 15 to 50 cents per carcass. The actual cost has been reduced to less than 6 cents per carcass. The packers were of the opinion that it would be impossible to microscopically examine any considerable quantity of pork without delaying their business and damaging the meat. These fears proved to be groundless. The work of the abattoirs has neither been obstructed, nor the meat injured. On the contrary, there are now from all points the most urgent appeals for more microscopic inspection.

* The Armour Co. was notified by cable by its agent in Europe that it had been awarded the contract by the British government for a large supply of canned corned beef.

* Swift and Company and Nelson Morris & Co., the well known St. Joseph pork and beef packers, have issued invitations to the opening of their new wholesale meat market. The interior furnishings are very handsome, fitted up in modern style, with all the conveniences for carrying on the work.

* A second meeting of the Arkansas Valley Sheep Feeders' Association was held at Rocky Ford and the following directors elected: Senator G. W. Swink and Hon. W. W. Randall, of Rocky Ford; M. Z. Farewell, of La Junta; J. J. Cooper, of Las Animas; A. J. Hottel, of Lamar; Hon. W. A. Colt, of Manzanola, and D. C. Roberts, of Ordway. A constitution and by-laws were reported from the committee. Among those present from abroad was Colonel Avery Moore, of Denver. The next meeting will be held at Rocky Ford, Saturday, July 2.



Odorless Fertilizer Dryers

STEAM TRAPS,
EXHAUST FANS.

Seamless Copper Floats, etc.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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Incorporated 1898.

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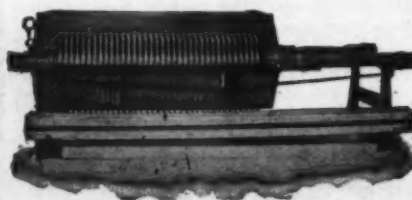
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NEW YORK OFFICE: 209 Greenwich Street.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The bids for the supply of fresh meat to the Army—the N. Y. encampment of it—will be awarded to-day. The bidding for these supplies is always lively and close.

* The Louisville Packing Co., of Louisville, Ky., have received a building permit for a three-story frame cattle pen, to be erected on Story avenue and Railroad crossing, at a cost of \$4,000.

* The plant of the Keokuk Poultry Co., at Keokuk, Ia., has been partially destroyed by fire; damage about \$15,000. The poultry sheds and ice houses were totally destroyed. Most of the cold storage machinery is thought to be intact. The company will rebuild at once.

* Seventy head of Hereford cattle and six Ayrshire cows, recently purchased in England by K. B. Armour, were expected to arrive in Kansas City yesterday, July 1. The cattle have been held in quarantine near New York for the past three months. Mr. Armour now has about 100 head of Herefords on his famous Clay County ranch.

* The manager of the Cudahy Packing Co. has announced that his company would soon begin to buy cattle for killing in Sioux City. Great activity prevails and June 29 is the day set for beginning operations. The new plant will have a capacity for 1,000 to 1,200 cattle per day. It is said that 400 men will be put in the new building, and with the 550 now employed at the plant, the enlarged institution will start in business with over 1,000 men.

* Bids for fresh beef for the army were opened Saturday last at the Army Building, New York. The bidders and the prices were: Swift and Company, 7½¢ per lb; Sayles, Zahn & Co., \$8.60 per 100 lb; Armour & Co., \$7.39 per 100 lb for untrimmed beef and \$7.69 per 100 lb for trimmed; Armour Packing Company, \$7.30 per 100 lb for untrimmed beef and \$7.62½ per 100 lb for trimmed; Nelson Morris & Co., \$7.30 per 100 lb for untrimmed beef.

* Washington.—Commissary General Eagan has telegraphed to the Chief Commissary at Manila to ascertain whether fresh meats and vegetables can be obtained there or from nearby ports for the United States soldiers sent to the Philippines. If such supplies cannot be bought by the commissary officers at Manila, General Eagan will make arrangements by telegraph for securing them at Sydney, New South Wales, and transporting them to Manila by a line of fast steamers which runs between the two ports.

* The United Dressed Beef Company, of 44th street and 1st avenue, New York City, received notification from the War Department that their bid for 1,250 half-barrels (125,000 lb), of mess beef had been accepted, and to them was awarded the contract for the same to be delivered to ships and other places in the city. This company reasonably expects a large fresh meat order from the Government to-day. Business is reported good with this meat concern in spite of the usual depression at this time of the year.

* The Kansas City Stockyards Co., which has handled the live stock business at Kansas City, Mo., has gone out of business. All its property has been turned over to two new corporations. It is stated that the business heretofore carried on by the Kansas City Stockyards Co., with headquarters in the State of Kansas, will be conducted by the Quarantine Stockyards Co., with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo. The property on the Kansas side of the line has been deeded to the Quarantine Stockyards Co., and it is said to be the intention to handle only the quarantine cattle from the Southwest in these yards.

* A dispatch from Decatur, Ala., says: T. W. Williams, of this county, owns a hog that weighs 1,524 lb and is so much of a burden to itself that it cannot rise from its haunches. The exact dimensions of this monster of hog flesh are: Height, 4 feet 6 inches; width, 7 feet; length, 10 feet 2 inches. The hog's sire and dam were only medium-sized Berkshires, crossed on common stock. A party of Chicago stockmen have seen Williams' wonderful animal and declare it to be the largest hog in the world, although it is not quite three years old. The owner was recently offered \$500 for his hog, but he refused the offer and will fit up a car and exhibit the monstrosity all over the United States.

* A Toronto (Ontario) chemist has invented a plan for making butter, so simple, says the Detroit News-Tribune, that a child can use it, and so effective, it is further stated, that all old processes must give way before it. The new scheme is as follows: The milk to be operated upon is placed in a tub or other receptacle, and a pipe is put into it, over the side, to the bottom of the vessel. Then a common bellows is applied to the other end of the pipe through which the wind is forced for half an hour. That is all there is to it. For 28 minutes there is no apparent change, but in the next two minutes, presto! there is your butter globules to be treated the same as in the regular old-fashioned way of butter making. The process has been patented in the United States and Canada and all the European countries, and the inventor is said to have been offered fabulous amounts for his patents. With the admixture of certain chemicals there can be made from the residue, it is claimed, an excellent substitute for lard.

* James L. Harris, general live stock agent of the Union Stockyards & Transit Co., Chicago, said recently in Portland, Ore.: "At our yards in Chicago, we have been doing an enormous business this year, as this statement I have prepared of receipts for the first five months of 1898, as compared with the same months of 1897, will show: Cattle, 1897, 971,302; 1898, 1,012,246; increase, 40,944. Calves, 1897, 55,259; 1898, 56,777; increase, 1,518. Hogs, 1897, 3,322,095; 1898, 3,559,813; increase, 237,718. Sheep, 1897, 1,367,105; 1898, 1,533,598; increase, 166,493.

Horses, 1897, 63,935; 1898, 64,863; increase, 928. Shipments from the Pacific coast, particularly Oregon, are well represented in this table. Prices of all classes of stock show a firm tendency and higher than last year, ranging 20c. per 100 on cattle and sheep, 60c. on hogs and \$30 a head for horses. The indications now are that the market will be still better, as other markets are showing a decrease in receipts. Oregon cattle and sheep stand high in the estimation of Eastern buyers. What the stock raisers should do now is to improve their stock by introducing good strains on their ranges. There is money in the business and the good prices of to-day will certainly hold on for three or four years. Improvement of the stock means still better prices, and stockmen will not be slow in realizing this fact."

* Mr. J. S. Armstrong, president of the Armstrong Packing Co., of Dallas, Tex., returned to that city recently from Washington, where he went to be present at the opening of bids for supplying meat to the army in Cuba. Mr. Armstrong said: "When the bids were opened for dressed beef from the block, to be delivered at any point in Cuba, it was found that the Armstrong Co. had the lowest bid offered, conditions considered. After consultation among the officials, and waiting for the arrival of Gen. Miles from Florida, the Commissary General, C. P. Egan, stated to me that the Government was not ready at this moment to say how soon it would want beef delivered at interior Cuban points, but that as soon as it was ready we would be notified. I consider that the fact that Texas has secured a contract of this kind is of the greatest importance and value, not only to the city of Dallas, but to the State generally. Several of the lowest bids, too, were made by Texas people. We hope that the Government will want considerable beef furnished by this State in the near future, and believe that this will serve to greatly improve this point as a cattle market, as the requirements are such that most of the cattle must necessarily come from north Texas, on account of the fact that the quality of north Texas cattle as a rule, is better than that of other portions of the State. As soon as we are ready to begin delivering beef we will commence to actively gather cattle at this point."



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights. Retsof Salt has no equal for Ice Machines, or in the Manufacture of Soaps.

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DEALERS SALT, SAL SODA, SODA ASH.

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Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—This market has been quiet for several days past. It cannot be said to have weakened any, although there seems to be a weakening tendency. A large instalment of branded hides has been moved, though on a basis of concession. There is quite an accumulation, especially of the earlier offerings. Inquiry continues fairly brisk. It is probable that weak leather values are militating strongly against sales at the existing prices.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, are likely to be in short supply, owing to the limited and steadily decreasing kill. They offer at 12½c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have been in fair request. 10,000 June hides sold at 10½c., which is the prevailing figure.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, have had some call on the 10c. basis. They are not in generous supply.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are perhaps as strong a feature as the present market shows. A large amount have sold at 11¼@11½c. for heavies and lights.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are offered at 11½c. The light stock offers at the same figure.

BRANDED COWS are in good request. They have been closely sold up at 10½c.

NATIVE BULLS are worth 10½c. They are reported scarce.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Improved receipts seem to have exerted a tonic-like effect on this market. There is certainly a better demand and the market is fairly well cleared up.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, are in sufficiently good request to absorb the offerings. They continue worth 10½c. and 10c. for ones and twos.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are well sold up at 10½c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS fail to attract much attention, and continue "in the same old way" at 9½c.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are in rather light supply. There is an active demand at 10@10½c.

NATIVE BULLS are scarce and in some demand at 8½c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—An ordinary variety of country skins is nominally worth 12c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are in active request. They bring 11@11½.

DEACONS, 60c.

SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSE HIDES have sold on a basis of

\$3.30@3.35. There is some stock being held at \$3.40.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is steady and well sustained with some advances. The receipts of some varieties are heavier. We quote:

COUNTRY PELTS, 80c.@\$1.20.

PACKER SHEARLINGS, 37½@40c.

PACKER LAMBS, 55c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 25@30c.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 30c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—During the past week quite an amount of hides were sold in the four different packing markets, and a pretty general clearing up of old stock. The old hides were sold at good prices. The only sign of weakness in the market being that of June Texas, which, as before referred to in these pages, was not to be wondered at, seeing that the grubbing privilege was cut off from the early Junes, when the late Mays with a grubbing privilege were practically as short haired as that of the June. Some packers have cleaned up pretty nearly all their June Texas at 11½c. for the heavies, and 11½c. for the lights. Quite a number of early butts and Colorados sold at 10¼ and 10c. Native steers are still holding their own, and a good many of the Aprils and Mays were disposed of. Some light native steers of June take-off brought strong prices, and the packers refused 12½c. for their slaughter of heavy June Texas up to the 20th. They still anticipate that the slaughter of natives will be scarce and that the harness leather men will want them. Light native cows are of a slow sale and dragging, and one packer who was very stiff at 11½c. for all weights, sold 3,000 at 11½c. Other packers, however, are still firm at 11½c. for light native cows and 11½c. for the heavies. At present writing there is not much likelihood that any early June Texas now in the hands of the packers will sell for more than 11½c. for the heavies, and in fact, the concessions made by the packers in selling at 11½c. have made the tanners feel that Texas will be of a lower value in a short

time; on this, however, their hopes may not be realized, for if once the Junes are out of the way, the packers will make a determined stand on the July hides, as then the question of grubbing will in no wise interfere and tanners will have better reason for paying 12c. on such hides than they would 11½c. on Junes. There is no doubt but that the sale of June Texas made by the bull packer must be regarded as a pretty keen business transaction, showing that he had sized up the situation, and decidedly was a step which he will

LEDERER BROS.,

DEALERS IN

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RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

BROKER, PACKER HIDES, Stearins, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited. Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

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Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

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WHAT'S THE MARKET

ON ...

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SKINS

PELTS

TALLOW

GREASE

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HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

HERMAN BRAND,

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Wagons visit all parts of the city.

Page's THIS WEEK'S Quotations on Calf Skins.

WEIGHT.

17 and up	\$2.70
12 to 17 lbs.	2.30
9 " 12 "	1.80
7 " 9 "	1.45
5 " 7 "	.85
Under 5 "	.55

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cared for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PACE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

in no wise be sorry for. It has cleaned from his decks hides that have, on account of the grubbing, questionable value.

SHEEPSKINS are very closely sold up. One of the large slaughterers has contracted up to the first of July for all shearings taken off. This, with the fact that sheep are now in very limited supply, make packers very firm in their ideas of values.

BOSTON

BUFFS are not very numerous. There is little demand as the 10½¢ figure is prohibitive. New Englanders continue at 10½¢.

CALFSKINS.—Buyers are operating to the extent of the receipts.

SHEEPSKINS.—Supplies small and inadequate to the limited demand.

PHILADELPHIA.

Traffic continues slow. There is little disposition on the part of tanners to purchase at the present rates. Prices, while nominally unchanged, cannot be called firm. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10¢@10½¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10¢@10½¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 10¢@10½¢.

COUNTRY BULLS, 9¢@9½¢.

CALFSKINS.—The market is apathetic.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is an active call.

NEW YORK

This market is decidedly quiet, there being little call. There is some accumulation. The kill is limited.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 12¢@12½¢.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10½¢@11¢.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 9½¢@10½¢.

CITY COWS, 10½¢@11¢.

NATIVE BULLS, 9½¢@10¢.

CALFSKINS (see page 46).

HORSE HIDES.—No change.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco hide market is in direct sympathy with the Chicago and Eastern markets, which are very firm. It is strange how prices manage to keep up when the demand is not over great and the supply fairly good. Leather dealers are pushing along, against stiff hide prices, but they are managing to find outlets for their stock. Leather has stiffened a little in price during the last few days, but it is altogether out of proportion to hides.

SUMMARY.

The present Chicago packer market doesn't show a great deal of activity. While there cannot be said to be any weakness the present tone isn't as strong as it has been. The movement of an appreciable quantity of branded hides was expected to exert a fortifying influence, but hardly did so. The earlier offerings have accumulated to some extent. A well stimulated inquiry continues. There is no question but what the vague leather situation is most unfavorable in its effect on the hide traffic. Were it not for the leather being consumed for military equipment this whole traffic would be "deader" than the proverbial Chelsea. The improved nature of the receipts are no doubt responsible to a great degree for the newly acquired strength of the country market. There is an increased demand and the stocks are pretty well cleaned up. Buffs are scarce and very high in Boston, and the tanners as coy as is their wont under such conditions. Philadelphia is as dead as such a "well laid out" city might naturally be expected to be. New York is also quiet and well sold up.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 12½¢; **No. 1 butt-branded**, 60 lb and up, 10½¢; **Colorado steers**, 10¢; **No. 1 Texas steers**, 11½¢@11¾¢;

No. 1 native cows, 11½¢; **under 55 lb**, 11½¢; **branded cows**, 10½¢; **native bulls**, 10½¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 10½¢; **No. 2**, 10¢; **No. 1 extremes**, 25 to 40 lb, 10½¢; **branded steers and cows**, 9½¢; **heavy cows**, 60 lb and up, 10½¢; **No. 2**, 10¢; **native bulls**, 8½¢; **calfskins**, 12¢; **kips**, 11¢@11½¢; **deacons**, 60¢; **elunks**, 25¢@30¢; **horse hides**, \$3.30@\$3.35; **country pelts**, 80¢@\$1.20; **packer shearings**, 37½¢@40¢; **country shearings**, 25¢@30¢; **country lambs**, 30¢.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10½¢; **New England hides**, 10½¢.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10¢@10½¢; **country cows**, 10¢@10½¢; **country bulls**, 9¢@9½¢.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 12¢@12½¢; **butt-branded steers**, 10½¢@11¢; **side-branded steers**, 9½¢@10½¢; **city cows**, 10½¢@11¢; **native bulls**, 9½¢@10¢; **calfskins** (see page 46); **horse hides**, \$2@\$3.25.

HIDELETS.

A Eugene (Ore.) tannery recently shipped 8,000 lb of leather, worth \$2,600, to San Francisco.

The U. S. Electric Leather Process Co., is the name of a new firm of Massachusetts leather manufacturers.

Moritz Neuman, of 36 Ferry street, New York City, has received a large Government scrap leather contract.

A. B. Lapham, of the Chicago hide firm of Lapham Bros., is in the New York market this week.

It is claimed that the present high prices of hides are exerting a very adverse influence on the carriage leather industry of Newark, N. J.

John Frank, well known in the leather circles of this country, has become connected with a prominent tanning firm in Weisbaden, Germany.

The J. C. Hagan tanning plant in Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire Thursday of last week, entailing a loss of \$30,000. Mr. Hagan will rebuild.

There have been four large failures in local New York shoe circles during the past week, in three of which several "Swamp" leather merchants are interested.

Abraham Tebbitts, who swindled a large number of Boston leather dealers out of some \$38,000, was sentenced on Tuesday to the State prison for a term of not more than five or less than three years, one day of which is to be passed in solitary confinement and the remainder at hard labor.

A dispatch from Laramie, Wyo., says: Prof. Nelson, botanist of the University of Wyoming, has discovered a new species—rumex—a genus which yields the important and valuable tanning material known as canaigre, which is worth \$50 or \$60 a ton. The roots of the new plant contain tannin in abundance and it seems possible that it may prove to be also a tanning material, and, if so, it will be a valuable product, since it grows abundantly in the strongest alkali soil. An analysis of this plant will be made in the chemical laboratory of the university.

LEATHER BELTING CEMENT.

Very satisfactory cement for leather belting has been manufactured by kneading ten parts of carbon bisulphide and one part oil of turpentine with gutta percha until a thick paste is the result. The portions of the leather where the cement is to be applied are to be unrolled and roughened, the cement put on, and the ends pressed together until the binding agent has become dry.—Chattanooga Tradesman.

DAVID C. LINK, General Commission AND Export Broker.

411 PRODUCE EXCHANGE
NEW YORK.

OLEO STEARINE A SPECIALTY.

E. M. HOEFGEN
BERLIN, N. GERMANY.
Nordhafen 3.

RECEIVERS, IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS....

Beef and Pork Products OF ALL KINDS.

Would represent good houses.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.
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Will you Export to Germany? Correspond with

EMIL BORGMANN,
BERLIN, N. O. Werneuchenerstrasse, No. 1,

Receivers, Importers and Commission Merchants,
Would represent good houses for sales of

Choice Western Steam Lard,

Beef and Pork Products of all Kinds,
Sausages, Cotton Oil, Cotton, Etc.

Highest References. Best relations with Buyers.
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Fertilizer Chemicals

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Also Glue, Tallow, Etc.

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MINERAL WOOL

BEST AND CHEAPEST
INSULATOR FOR

Cold Storage AND Ice Houses

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE.

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Western Mineral Wool Co.

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The National Provisioner Publishing Co.,

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284-286 Pearl St.

CHICAGO:

Rialto Building.

—F. P. Henrich & Co., meat dealers, Vacaville, Cal., have put in a fine engine and refrigerating plant.

A 35-ton ice and refrigerating machine will be added to the pork and beef packing plant of Pfaffinger & Co., Louisville, Ky.

—It is reported that as soon as the new electric company at Pasadena, Cal., is in running order, the erection of an ice plant will be begun.

—Col. F. A. Wrotnoski has completed plans for the new city market in the City of Mexico, Mexico, which will contain two large cold storage vaults.

REFRIGERATION

...AND...

ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

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TRACKING A SPECIALTY.

It will pay you to have our prices on Tracking and Rollers.

—The plant of the Crystal Springs Brewing & Ice Co., at Boulder, Col., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$50,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

—B. H. Robberson, representing the Vendysse Packing Co., of Hamburg, Germany, says his company will erect a cold storage plant at Astoria, Ore., next year.

—The Cudahy Packing Co. has decided to build shops in Sioux City, Ia., for the repair of its refrigerator cars. The building will be 150 feet long by 100 wide. The work of construction is now under way.

—A certificate has been filed announcing

that the American Ice Mfg. Co., of Brooklyn, has paid up all of its capital stock of \$100,000. Its directors include Cyrus V. Washburn, Joseph F. Wright, John E. Eustis, S. B. Rinehart and Joseph B. Roby.

—Charles H. Carmody, the Government inspector, who has charge of the dredging work in the ice harbor, states that the work is soon to be completed. There has been 186,000 cubic yards of dirt taken out of the harbor, which now has at low water an average depth of 16 feet. Thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for the work.—Dubuque, Ia., Times.

Ice and Refrigeration

—The F. M. A., of Fergus Falls, Minn., have completed their cold storage building.

—After just seven weeks of cold comfort Columbia, Mo., lost its \$12,000 ice plant by fire.

—George Carl, of Colorado, and others, will put in a 15-ton ice factory at Alamogordo, Tex.

—D. H. King has started his new ice plant, which is successfully working, at Winston Salem, N. C.

—The Consumers' ice houses were destroyed at Grand Rapids, Mich., by fire last Saturday; loss, \$5,000.

—The new ice plant at the brewery, Parkersburg, W. Va., is about completed and the fine big engine will soon be tested.

—The Great Western Distillery in Peoria, Ill., is to be rebuilt. Its capacity will be over 95,000 gallons per day. The cost will be over \$500,000.

—The Commissioner of Health has ordered the Union Rendering Co., of Chicago, to ship its carcasses from the stockyards in refrigerator cars.

—Plans have been drawn for a cold storage house as part of the Standard Brewing Co., at Ninety-third street, Chicago, to be built of brick, 25x54 feet.

—The Westchester (Pa.) Ice Co. is turning out 27 to 30 tons of crystal ice daily and could market twice that quantity if the works were adequate to its manufacture.

—The Messrs. C. V. Hill & Co., Trenton, N. J., had a \$25 fire at their refrigerator works on Bellevue avenue last week. They are to be congratulated that the fire was not more serious.

—The Huse-Loomis Ice Co.'s premises at Alton, Ill., were damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000. The property destroyed is the big red ice house, and the tool houses closely connected with it.

—H. L. Roan and J. W. Roan have leased land at Fairhaven, Wash., and closed a contract to put up an ice and cold storage plant, 80x125 feet, in that city. It will cost \$25,000. Work commences at once.

—J. Howard Wilson, general manager of the Mobile (Ala.) Light and Railroad Co., has in contemplation the erection of a new ice plant in Mobile. He said that work on the plant would not be commenced until next spring.

—Eastern parties have signed an agreement to build and operate an ice manufactory and cold storage plant at Fairhaven, Wash., near the Ocean Dock. The plant is to cost not less than \$20,000, and work is to commence immediately.

—Contracts have been let for the construction of a new brewery, ice factory and bottling establishment for the Charleroi Brewing Co., of Chicago. The ice factory will turn out 15 tons of ice daily, will have all modern improvements, and will cost about \$70,000.

—Andy Ziker, at his big Lone Star ice factory, Austin, Texas, it is said, is turning out daily many tons of the purest ice made in the world. For the trade he is freezing 250-lb blocks, and the plant supplies other factories with ice to be sold to their customers.

—The Government has purchased the Port Victor and the Obdam, which will be converted

into refrigerating ships for conveying fresh meat to Tampa. After the number of troops in Cuba has been materially increased by reinforcements, another vessel will be secured and fitted out for the same use.

—The Ice Co., of Vicksburg, Miss., has purchased the building adjoining the plant recently occupied by the Cudahy Packing Co. in that city. The increase in the demand for ice made this addition necessary. There are three machines now running day and night putting out 60 tons of ice every 24 hours.

—Mr. J. Howard Wilson, the general manager of the Mobile (Ala.) Light and Railroad Co., has about decided to erect a new ice-making plant in Mobile, Ala. It will be located on either Spring Hill or Monroe Park. The work will not begin before the early spring of '99, so as to be ready for next summer's trade.

—The contract has been awarded for the buildings of the Indianapolis Ice and Cold Storage Co., which are to be erected near the Union tracks on South Pennsylvania street, and, it is stated, will be four times as large as any ice and cold storage plant in the city. Among other material, 150 carloads of lumber, at \$68,000, is to be used in the construction of the buildings.

—Each of the seven large troopships recently purchased by the Government from the Atlantic Transport Line has a refrigerating capacity for 1,000 tons of fresh meat and an additional capacity for 1,000 head of cattle. The fact that these vessels have a refrigerating capacity of over 2,000,000 lb of fresh meat was the important consideration in determining the officials in securing them.

—The Commissary Department is anxious to furnish fresh beef to the soldiers in the West Indies as far as practicable, and with such large steamers available for the purpose it will be able to put the plan into effect. The purchase of two other vessels, the Port Victor and the Port Chalmers, with ample storage facilities for refrigerated beef, is under consideration to be used in the service of our Government troops.

—Artificial ice-making is apparently destined to attain a great development in the near future in Japan. In Tokio there is an undertaking about to start two ice factories, while in Osaka one is expected to begin operations this month, at Kawaguchi, and another in the same city, and also one each in Kioto and Nagoya are about to be organized into business concerns. It is believed, therefore, that within two or three years the industry will be carried to greater perfection than it is now.

—There was great rejoicing last week among the crew of the Machias, which had been out for more than three weeks and recently arrived at Key West. The cause of their gladness was the fact of their receiving fresh supplies from their sister boats, in the way of ice cold drinks, ice cream, limes and other fruits, and cakes. One of the officers on producing two good-sized pieces of ice cried to a group of other officers, "Diamonds, boys, diamonds," and was answered with shouts of delight. The newspaper men produced tobacco and cigars and the famine was ended. The men-of-war's men and officers are obliged to

drink tepid water in their long cruises. They have some ice when they start from Key West, which soon gives out, owing to the great heat of the ships, and the ice-making plants on some of the larger ships are either out of order or do not yield a large enough supply. Off Capt Haytien during Admiral Sampson's San Juan cruise, the Associated Press boat Dauntless twice brought a half ton of ice to the ship New York. The price of ice at Capt Haytien is \$30 a ton. There is no ice on the fleets. The ice at St. Thomas is produced from the lakes and carried by sailing boats to Capt Haytien.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

—The Vulcan Iron Works of San Francisco are building a 2½-ton machine, ordered by the Government to be shipped to Manila for the use of the army there. This company recently equipped several of the transports with ice machines.

—The National Ice Co., of San Francisco is the proud possessor of a fine and complete new plant, located at Eighth and Townsend streets, that city. The factory is equipped with a Frick machine, of 120 tons refrigeration, or 60 tons of ice. Three 100 horsepower boilers are used, which burn crude petroleum in lieu of coal, a feature worthy of mention, for the reason that no other ice plant in the West possesses it. The whole plant is equipped with entirely modern improvements, and is no doubt one of the finest in the country.

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For All Cold Storage Insulation.
Absolutely Air Tight and Moisture Proof.
Strong and Entirely Odorless.
Will Not Deteriorate with Age.
No Wood in Paper Stock to Decay.
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For Preserving Coils, Pipes and all
Wood and Iron Work Exposed to
Dampness, Acids or Alkalies.

AMMONIA IN AUSTRALIA.

The Success of the Factory Established There by the National Ammonia Co. of St. Louis.

It will be remembered by readers of "The National Provisioner" that this paper reported at the time the opening of an ammonia plant in Australia under the proprietorship of the National Ammonia Co., of St. Louis. The remarks of a Sydney (Australia) exchange about the new enterprise give evidence of the fulfillment of our prophecy made at the time that the newly established plant would be a success. The National Ammonia Co. and its general manager, Mr. J. C. Atwood, are to be congratulated for their sagacity and enterprise.

The Australian paper says:

"The National Ammonia Co., of the United States, has established a factory near Sydney for the manufacture of anhydrous ammonia and aqua ammonia. The company will be

known as 'The Ammonia Company of Australasia,' and the works are at Clyde, near Sydney. This being the latest factory for the making of ammonia, the company have been able to utilize the most recent discoveries and improvements in its production. The factory is now at work, and the excellence of its output has already made the venture a magnificent success, and we can now say that in Australia the purest anhydrous ammonia in the world is manufactured. The company has had the encouragement of receiving orders from Japan and South Africa, which proves that not only are they strongly supported locally, but that they will do a large foreign business. It is an industry that will benefit Australia as encouraging the manufacture of ice and refrigeration generally, while brewers and other consumers will be able to buy pure ammonia at far cheaper rates than they have hitherto had to pay. The importance of using a perfectly pure ammonia in refrigerating machinery is vital, and the ammonia being used over and over again, any foreign substance present therein tends to choke the expansion


valve and decrease the refrigerating capacity. By their process the Ammonia Co. make ammonia practically without residue, and the fact that their Liverpool agency is one of the best, shows that they can successfully compete with the best English and Continental makers.

"Mr. Robert R. Greer is the general manager of the Western Division, which includes Australasia, and Mr. J. C. Alexander is the Sydney manager.

"Mr. Greer will be happy to reply to any inquiries at the Works, Clyde, near Sydney, and as far as we can judge the company has every prospect of a large and increasing trade in the colonies."

—Prof. Allen, of the engineering department, has received applications from several senior engineers for enlistment as machinists to run the ice machine on the U. S. hospital ship Relief. Four men are wanted for the work, and the boys will have to enlist as privates in the regular army for three years or until the war closes.

Do you want the best
Machines made?
We have it!



Meets Competition
in Quality
and Price.

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for Information
Send for Circulars.

If you wish
to lead the procession
Give us your Order.

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Machines—One
to 500 Tons
Capacity.

Ice Machines
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Corliss Engines

WRITE FOR PRICES
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BOOKLET.

SMALL MACHINES FOR BUTCHERS A SPECIALTY.

THE VILTER MANUFACTURING CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BUILDERS OF IMPROVED COMPRESSION

Refrigerating and Ice Making Machinery

FOR PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, MARKETS, COLD STORAGE HOUSES, BREWERIES, HOTELS, AMMONIA FACTORIES AND ICE PLANTS.

IMPROVED CORLISS ENGINES.

THE FOLLOWING PARTIES HAVE OUR MACHINES IN USE:

Cudahy Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. two 150-ton machines
 Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 100-ton machine
 Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. (second order) one 150-ton machine
 F. C. Gross & Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 35-ton machine
 R. Gums & Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 25-ton machine
 L. Frank & Son Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 25-ton machine
 The Kretschmar Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 5-ton machine
 O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. one 10-ton machine
 O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. (second order) one 20-ton machine
 Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 400-ton machine
 Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 200-ton machine
 Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago, Ill. one 75-ton machine
 Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. one 75-ton machine
 Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. (second order) one 75-ton machine

Schwarzachild & Sulzberger Co., Kansas City, Mo. two 100-ton machines
 John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia. one 150-ton machine
 Brittain & Co., Marshalltown, Ia. one 50-ton machine
 Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb. one 150-ton machine
 Lincoln Packing Co., West Lincoln, Neb. one 75-ton machine
 Chicago Packing & Prov. Co., Nebraska City, Neb. one 50-ton machine
 Chicago Packing & Prov. Co. (2d order) one 75-ton machine
 Pacific Meat Co., Tacoma, Wash. one 35-ton machine
 J. Fleischhauer & Bro., New York, N. Y. one 50-ton machine
 Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa. one 35-ton machine
 Jos. Obert, Lehigh, Pa. one 50-ton machine
 Butchers' Slaughtering & Melting Ass'n, Brighton, Mass. one 75-ton machine
 Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont., Canada one 75-ton machine



The Best is always the Cheapest.

This is especially true with the

Barber Refrigerating Machine

Among those using them will be found the leading Commission and Cold Storage Houses, East and West. Especially adapted to CREAMERIES, MEAT MARKETS, CANDY FACTORIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS and ICE MAKING PLANTS. For catalogue and full information write

229-231 SO. WATER ST. **A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,** CHICAGO, ILL.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—It is a hard market over which to feel absolutely certain that the lowest prices have been reached. There is an effort here and there to talk it firm, but developments of trading do not justify that positive expression. It is quite certain that if the market is to hold steady it will be necessary to have much more of a trading than has been going on latterly. The most important feature in the way of recent export business, and on wants of the French markets, was the line of 3,000 tierces city taken for July and August shipments, composed partly of oleo-stearine, as noted in our previous publication, and which brought a trifle over 3%, packages free. But the fact that that business will well use up the make of one melter through those months is hopeful for the future. But just at present there is a good deal of hoghead tallow in stock here, over which sellers are disposed to meet buyers promptly. The English demand is only moderate, while it would not pay over 3 3-16 for special lots of city; it has had refusals of other city at 3% and has done nothing with them. On Tuesday there were 50 hogheads city sold at 3 3-16 and 50 hogheads ditto at 3 7-32, but this was more to fill a special order from the Continent. The London auction sale on Wednesday came at 1s. 6d. to 2s. decline; this must be recognized, however, as a comparison with the sale there three weeks since, as there has been nothing done over there since, while the New York market has had in that time a decline sufficient to equalize it. Therefore, there was no influence exerted from it, however concerned some of the trade were at first. There were 1,800 casks offered at the sale, and only 250 casks sold. The country made goods are not coming in for offer at all freely, as the interior melters are dissatisfied over the market prices, and as usual on a

contingency of that order, are carrying their makes. The home trade are slow buyers, while they find very irregular prices; thus the range for the country made is 3%@3 1/2, as to quality; yet some very nice goods have been obtained as low as 3 1/4, packages free. The edible tallow is uncertain in price, and has little attention; quoted at 3%@4c. The Chicago market has been a little more active at its recent decline, although some of the other Western points are offering to sell equally good grades at lower prices. There have been 1,000 tierces best packers' sold in Chicago at 3%, where No. 1 is quoted at 3% @3 1/2; No. 2, at 2%@3 1/4; No. 1 city renderers', at 3 1/4@3%; No. 1 country, at 3 1/4@3%; No. 2 ditto, at 2%@3.

On Thursday in New York there was some figuring over city by exporters, with 3 1/2 bid, while for special brands 3 3-16 would be paid, but an unwillingness to sell under 3 3-16@3 1/4, respectively. There will be 240 hogheads go in on contracts, some of it at 3 7-32, at which the last sale had been made; but at the close to-day 50 hogheads city were obtained by the home trade at 3 1/4, and a part of the contract will go in at 3%.

OLEO STEARINE.—The late trading here, previously noted, supplied the lard refiners and has left the position prostrated as to demands, yet at the same time the stocks are not large, and there is a disposition to hold them at a steady price. There have been 50,000 lb city sold at 5c., at which price there are further offerings. The Chicago market is hardly above 5c., although it did sell a special lot last week for more money. But it is clear that there is no prospect of marked life to trading until the conditions in the lard market are improved to bring up the business in compound lard.

LARD STEARINE.—There is no market at present, and the only way to get at anything like a nominal quotation is to figure upon the cost of lard. About 6% is quoted for Western.

GREASE.—There has been a good deal in soap grades at lower prices; while the general market has been without much activity. Sales have been about 700 tierces soap grades. A white quoted at 3 1/2@3 3/4, B white at 3 1/4@3 3/4, yellow at 2 1/2@3; bone at 2 1/2@3 1/4, and brown at 2% down to about 2 1/4 for some low grades. At Chicago, white has been quoted at 3 1/2@3 3/4, yellow at 2 1/2@2 3/4, and brown at 2 1/4@2 3/4. There has been difficult selling, and the article has the unusual feature of being lower than the grease, although it is not altogether settled by reason of slack demands and some little accumulation of stocks. There have been sales of 250,000 lb yellow at 3 7-16, while white is hardly better than 3%, and yellow at the close hardly has demand over 3%.

LARD OIL has been at easy prices on the lower cost of lard, while consumers have been taking it more freely. Sales have been at 49@51c. for the prime grades. (For Friday's closing see page 12.)

SOAPMAKING.

(Continued.)

We now leave the soap boiling room, and come to where the soap frames are. The frames have cast iron bottoms and sheet iron sides, well stayed with angle irons to prevent the sides from bulging out, and are put together with long bolts reaching from one side to the other of the frames, with fly nuts at the end. It is not a wise plan to use frames which hold over one ton, as they are a long time in cooling. In very large frames at certain firms a week has been allowed for them to cool, and when the sides of the frame have been removed the hot soap in the center has burst through, and thus spoilt the block.

We have next the cutting machines. The frames are first cut into slabs, and then into bars or tablets, as the case may be. A good machine for slabbing is on the principle of a vertical ladder, with movable wire in the place of steps. The ladder is placed at one end of the block to be cut, and a double crab on a framework and wheels is placed at the other end of the block to be cut. Strong leather straps are now taken from the barrels of the crab and fixed to the ladder. The crab is now turned, which draws the ladder towards the crab, thus cutting the whole.

This cutting machine is then run on to the next frame and sawn up. When a frame has been cut into slabs it is placed on a truck, and then run to a further series of cutting machines, which cut it up into bars or tablets as required. There are so many varieties of these cutting machines that it is scarcely possible to individualize any particular make; some of them work by hand or foot and the large ones are driven by power.

The principle is the same throughout, viz., the slabs are cut up with movable wires to suit the size of tablet or bar required; in others, again, it is the wire that is stationary, while the block moves through it. After the soap is cut up, that required for tablet and fancy soaps is sent on to the presses, generally worked by hand with girl labor. The capacity of the handpress is about one ton per day. The soap, being pressed, is next conveyed to the racks in the drying rooms. These racks are built tier on tier, at distances just enough to allow one tray to be slid on.

Steam heat for drying soap has never been found successful; the soap sweats and often shrinks and twists. The largest soap firms have now adopted a system of drying in long draught chambers or sheds, similar to the method used for drying whiting. Soap trays should be about 2 feet 9 inches long and 15 inches wide. The bottom of the tray is open wirework or wood lath, to allow a current to pass through the tray.

The pressing of tablets leaves a large

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GLYCERINE and SALT

From Waste Soap Lyes and New Process Distillation
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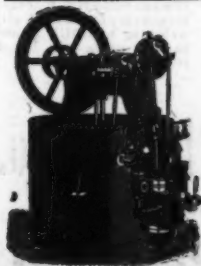
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If you have trouble to compete,
let us show you how we can help you.

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amount of soap cutting to be worked over again, and for this purpose it is necessary to have a milling plant for a cold process method of utilizing these scraps. These are first placed in the rotary cutter, which is a machine with revolving disks, to which are fixed steel blades which can be adjusted to any thickness of soap shaving. These shavings are next passed on to the crushing machine, which contains three sets of granite cylinders. The soap is passed through these, generally three times, and is then passed on to the squeezing machine and forced out of the nozzle of this through a gauge-plate, which turns it out shaped as required, ready to be cut off the required lengths for the presses.

Cottonseed Crushers' Coming Convention.

The following from the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Dallas, Texas, explains itself:

Dallas, Texas, June 25, 1898.

"National Provisioner" Pub. Co., New York City.

Gentlemen: Our Governing Committee at a meeting held in Chattanooga, Tenn., May 12, decided to hold our annual meeting at Atlanta, Ga., on the 21st and 23d of July, and that we should invite representatives from each and every cottonseed oil mill and all those interested in the industry to meet with us, whether they are members of the association or not. There will be very low excursion rates, not exceeding one cent per mile, to Atlanta and return at that time.

Our object is to get as many present as possible that we may give attention to needed changes in our constitution and by-laws,

rules for sale and delivery of cottonseed products, appointment of committees to look into matters of freights, insurance, etc., all of great interest and value in the conduct of the business, as well as others that may be suggested, wherein a body composed of a majority of those interested in the mill business and by them duly discussed and considered, must result in the preparation of a way to improvements that will be of value, and appreciated by the crushers and their friends generally. In this connection I will quote from a letter received from G. H. Bushnell in reply to our circular letter of the 25th of May, viz.: "Your favor of May 25 has been received and contents noted. We think that your letter is a good one to the members of your association. That they may understand that there is some work for the cottonseed oil mill people to look after besides meeting annually for a good time. Such an association can do untold good for its members if properly conducted and matters looked after properly. The association can do a vast amount of work that cannot be done by an individual or a few individuals. The matter needs good and wise counsel and management at these times of low prices of oil and cottonseed products, and to see to it that no organization or individuals throw their influence against the cottonseed crushers' interests."

This is so appropriate and suggestive of our aims and intentions in the formation of our Interstate Association that we give it to you, feeling assured that its sentiments will be appreciated by every one that reads it.

As to what the association has accomplished in this, the first year of its establishment, we have partially given you in previous communications, but if you will meet with us

and learn all that we have done in this short time, and what can be accomplished in the future by united action we are satisfied you will be amply repaid for the time and small amount expended (membership fee \$5), and if you are not already a member with us you will feel that this is a move in the right direction and that it will be well to join and add your influence, however small you may consider it, to upbuild one of the grandest industries of the South, through which every State in our grand and glorious Union receives its share of its benefits.

That we may be better able to look after transportation for those intending to be present with us and enable our friends in Atlanta to look out for our comfort while there, we request you to reply to this and say if you will go or not. Very truly yours,

E. M. DURHAM, President.

By Robert Gibson, Secretary.

Louisville Cotton Oil Market.

Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1898.—Market quiet, with small and indifferent demand for Mississippi Valley crude at 14@15, according to quality. Sales for 3,000 barrels reported 14½.

The Victoria Cotton Oil Co., of Victoria, Texas, has changed hands, having been purchased by a syndicate composed of J. M. Brownson, E. H. East, J. J. Welder, S. R. Stiles and C. Van Ordstrand. Mr. Van Ordstrand will act as manager.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company is now engaged in the manufacture of laundry soaps at its factory in Savannah, Ga.

COTTOLINE

a combination of pure vegetable oil and wholesome beef suet, is unequalled for shortening and frying purposes.....

Lard Compound

MANUFACTURED BY

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

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AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND BAGGING MACHINES

FOR....

Cottonseed Oil Mills.



The machines are all equipped with a new Counting Device or Register, enabling the user to obtain an absolutely correct count of every sack filled through the machine.

The Modern Fertilizer, Phosphate, Cement or Seed-stuff Plant is not complete without a Modern Weighing or Bagging Machine, and the most modern is the greatest money saver.

One of the most important and practical inventions of the age pertaining to the cottonseed industry.

By the use of one man to adjust the sack and remove it when filled this machine is capable of automatically weighing and filling 1500 to 2000 sacks in a day of ten hours.

RAPID WORK,
ACCURATE
WEIGHT,
CORRECT
COUNT,
POSITIVE
ACTION,
GUARANTEED.

The Pratt & Whitney Co.

Address, Weighing Machine Department,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

LIFELESS MARKET—ABSENCE OF EXPORT DEMAND—COMPOUND LARD REFINERS INDIFFERENT—EASY PRICES.

By a combination of circumstances wholly unlooked for by the trade on an outgoing crop, calculations thus far on the winding up of the old crop oil have been markedly disappointing to producers and receivers, if not somewhat demoralizing to the views of the general handlers of the product. Of course, there is a good deal of the moderate accumulations that is not on offer under the present conditions of demand, since there is recognized the impossibility of selling it except at decline, while having been carried thus far there is not required a much longer time to ascertain all of the possibilities for the holdings before the new crop season. But there is enough oil on offer in small lots to test the position so far as a price is arrived at at which there are sellers, however the inability to get demand. There are intimations that 24c. would be accepted for prime yellow in New York if a buyer could be found, while the nominal asking price is 24½c. That the market should be in its present rutty condition and that the trade hardly look for a recovery from it for a month yet, form conditions the probabilities of which would have been regarded several weeks since as entirely out of consideration. They have come about through a weary course of adverse features that have at length prostrated all confidence over a favorable near future for the oil, whatever figures may obtain before the new crop season is reached. The adverse position of the lard market, which had been marked previously for several weeks, does not seem to give way to a brighter outlook. While there have been no very marked declines for lard this week, yet the fact that there have been small concessions and that the product is even more poorly situated against a near better price, in view of the material increase of stocks this month and the larger supplies of hogs, throws attention from the lard product on the part of the cottonseed oil traders for encouragement over holding their goods. The coming monthly statement of stocks of lard in Europe may show that there has been a decrease in the amount held there in view of its more moderate shipments from this country recently, but it is doubtful if it will have much effect unless the supplies of hogs should fall off at the West. But we believe that there will be fewer swine marketed after the close of the month. So long as lard holds down in price no improvement can be expected in the compound product, which has for a long while been under a cloud as concerns demand, and while the compound lard remains dull the cotton oil trade cannot expect demand of consequence for their product. Then, again, as affecting the oil has been the lower market for tallow, while that for beef is in too liberal supply all over the country to expect other than tame conditions for it for some time. We do not regard the near

prospects for cotton oil as very bright, while conceding that the price is low and that it had ought to be supported from its statistical position. But it would seem probable that through August and September conditions should change, and that holders of the oil ought to have a decidedly better line of prices, since it is hard to conceive the idea that the unusually moderate stocks of oil will not be all required by that time, and that there will be no surplus carried over, while in most seasons there is always exceeding 100,000 barrels dove-tailed into a new season. Just at present associated in the dullness on home account are the prostrated export markets. France has wanted more soap stock latterly, but it has directed its attention to tallow and greases; while it has made some large contracts for choice tallow for deliveries in July and August, and has taken no oil at all. That country is holding a fair assortment of cotton oil and would fight shy of offerings hence except at attractive figures, and which would be at about 1 cent per gallon under asking rates, which shows how indifferent that direction is over supply in connection with the fact that ocean freight room can be had upon a low basis by relation with that a little while since. There are no Mediterranean sources of demand that want the oil here just now, while the Netherlands are neglecting the offerings here, although the latter in-

terest would be able to get the butter grade at at least 1c. under last week's prices. The English markets have come down a little in their price, and they are no more willing to buy here at the easier prices of the week than they were a little while since. The only buying interest that has come up anywhere this week, while this not very material, has been from the West, and it covered only the figuring over a few lots of crude in the Mississippi Valley, while they were gathered in because the mills were ready to accept an inside price. Some sales in the Valley and at Memphis have been made at easy figures, while the inside price would show pretty nearly old conditions of low figures, although not all of the mills there would accept that price. There is nothing doing at the Southwestern shipping points, where an easier price is insisted upon than the owners of the oil care to accept. The New York market outwardly has been 24½ as an asking price for prime yellow, but at the same time the talk has been, "I would like to find a buyer at 24." It is doubtful just now if a bid on an important lot could be had much above 23c., although 23½c. might be paid. But choice lots of prime yellow, butter grades, etc., do not show corresponding weakness, as they are moving out steadily in small lots. White oil is more difficult to sell at 29c.

On Thursday there were offers to sell prime yellow on the spot in small lots at 24c., without finding buyers, and the position continuing without otherwise new features. (For Friday's closings see page 12.)

Wanted.

A practical pepsin maker; permanent position to right party. Address with references RAY CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.

E. H. FERGUSON, President. R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer. J. J. CAFFREY, Secretary.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White 1/8 Oil.
 { Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
 { Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL. YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.
CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES

SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounds; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL. A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" COTTON OIL. This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL. A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Dressings, Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS. Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

Quotations furnished upon application.

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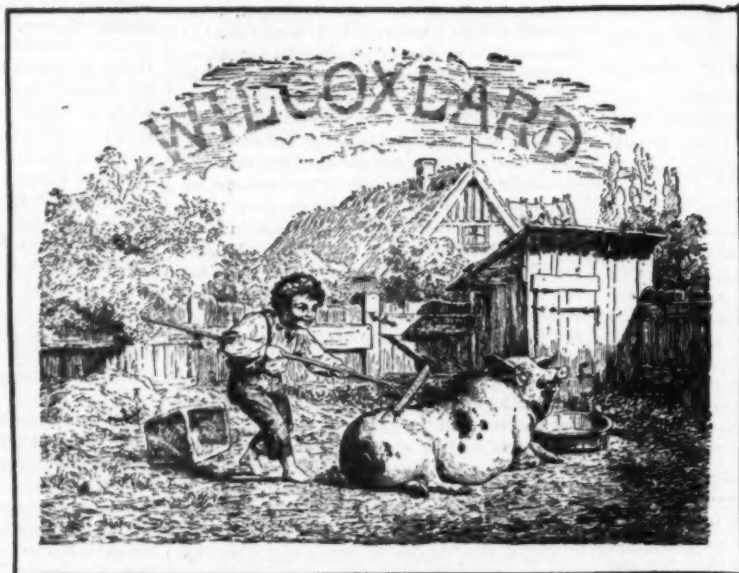
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The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company

NEW YORK.

Pure
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Lard.

W. J. WILCOX & CO.



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Globe
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Established 1862.

REFINERS FOR EXPORT ONLY.

ALL BARRELS AND BOXES

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BEAR THIS TRADE MARK.

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Beware of Imitations
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SAUSAGES, SAUSAGE
MEAT, ETC.

BETTER
BOLOGNIES & SMOKED
SAUSAGES CAN BE MADE
WITH
'B' PRESERVALLINE
THEY WILL NOT BECOME
MOULDY OR SOUR.

FOR
CORNING, CURING OR
PICKLING HAMS, PORK, BEEF
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Preserver for
Meats of
All Kinds.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO EXPORT TRADE.

Used by the best and foremost packers in
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Manufacturing Co.

HEAD OFFICE:

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No. 779 Mission St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

No. 7 Queen St., MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
also London and Berlin.

Cake and Meal.

The market in New Orleans for cottonseed products is quiet, with values unchanged. As the crushing season approaches there is considerable speculation as to the future of the market. Mills in Louisiana, Texas and other sections adjacent to the city are all preparing for next season's work. There is a steady export trade reported in cake and meal, mostly to foreign ports. Receivers' prices are reported as follows: Cottonseed meal jobbing at the depot, \$17 per short ton and \$19.50 per long ton for export f. o. b.; oilcake, \$19.50 per long ton f. o. b.; linters—A, 3½¢; B, 3¼¢; C, 2¾¢; hulls delivered at 12½¢ per 100lb, according to the location of the mills.

Detailed Shipments of Hog Products from Chicago.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending June 25, 1898, and since Oct. 25, 1897, to date compared with corresponding period last season:

ARTICLES.	Week ending June 25, 1898.	From Oct. 25, 1897, to date.	Week ending June 25, 1897.	From Oct. 25, 1896, to June 25, 1897.
Pork, bbls.....	1,914	147,136	5,214	154,460
Lard, tcs.....	4,790	420,225	13,188	348,244
" bbls.....	730	87,084	6,410	69,026
" tanks, lbs.....		3,922,968	85,045	1,962,638
" pkgs.....	29,406	2,140,205	61,937	1,670,610
Hams, bxs.....	5,133	166,207	6,392	137,145
" tcs.....	2,189	61,486	3,211	78,145
" bbls.....	434	12,840	502	19,653
" pkgs.....	345	44,675	469	112,545
" pcs.....	140,450	2,493,915	89,888	1,922,874
Sides, bxs.....	6,394	323,397	8,666	325,198
" tcs.....	204	11,040	437	11,799
" bbls.....	758	3,439	817	23,406
" pkgs.....	346	52,852	964	55,263
" pcs.....	146,303	2,414,395	93,966	2,139,584
Shoulders, bxs.....	713	32,674	1,154	34,369
" tcs.....	4	804	43	1,659
" bbls.....	151	3,930	23	1,595
" pkgs.....	81	8,591	152	25,288
" pcs.....	3,561	120,710	8,540	383,945
Other prod., bxs.....	1,358	62,177	639	34,625
" tcs.....	240	5,785	260	11,782
" bbls.....	831	21,651	1,063	37,955
" pkgs.....	10,820	346,967	8,076	292,344

GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Week, 1898.	Week, 1897.
Lard, lbs.....	3,590,317	11,154,745
Hams, lbs.....	5,269,193	5,991,135
Sides, lbs.....	7,873,127	8,836,492
Shoulders, lbs.....	607,201	982,701
Other products, lbs.....	1,186,517	1,353,836

ARTICLES.	Season, 1897-8.	Season, 1896-7.
Lard, lbs.....	315,271,188	260,231,408
Hams, lbs.....	166,939,159	144,087,514
Sides, lbs.....	390,265,875	217,273,169
Shoulders, lbs.....	21,497,538	38,100,313
Other products, lbs.....	60,384,038	45,336,845

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week ending June 25, 1898, and since Oct. 25, as compared with the corresponding time in 1896-7:

RECEIVED.	For Week.	Since Oct. 25, 1897.	Same time, 1896-7.
Beef, pkgs.....			168
Pork, bbls.....		1,626	3,658
Cut meats, lbs.....	3,545,865	158,859,127	99,991,067
Lard, lbs.....	1,170,890	49,874,265	40,170,866
SHIPPED.			
Beef, pkgs.....	718	46,123	54,871
Pork, bbls.....	1,914	144,578	153,560
Cut meats, lbs.....	15,636,281	582,146,930	474,697,234
Lard, lbs.....	3,590,317	345,271,188	260,231,408

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The market for oleo oil in Rotterdam has been all this week same as the previous weeks, 39 florins for choice grades, and no improvement expected for the present, in view of the fact that at this season of the year dairy butter is very plentiful and cheap, and hence the butterine business moves slowly.

In neutral lard there is very little business doing, and inquiries for this article from Europe very scarce.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending June 29:

June 23. Harrison sold at 39 florins.
 " 23. Calumet sold at 39 florins.
 " 23. Orange King sold at 39 florins.
 " 23. Knickerbocker sold at 29 florins.
 1,800 tcs. sold.
 " 24. Modoc sold at 39 florins.
 " 24. Hammond sold at 39 florins.
 300 tcs. sold.
 Sales this week, 4,700 tcs.
 Stocks to-day, 1,100 tcs.
 " 28. Swift Extra sold at 39 florins.
 " 28. Morris Extra sold at 3 florins.
 " 28. Armour & Co. sold at 38 florins.
 " 28. Monarch sold at 38 florins.
 " 28. Girard sold at 38 florins.
 1,200 tcs. sold.
 " 29. United sold at 39 florins.
 " 29. Harrison sold at 39 florins.
 " 29. Morris Extra sold at 39 florins.
 700 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

June 27. Per Stmr. Adeline Patti from Baltimore—Cincinnati, 21; Morris, 810; Armour P. Co., 1,600; Swift, 1,300; Armour & Co., 750; Pittsburg P. Co., 120; Martin, 110. Total, 4,111 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

June 27. Per Stmr. Adeline Patti from Baltimore—Cincinnati, 39; Kingan, 250; Morris, 120; Armour & Co., 65; Swift, 130. Total, 594 tcs.

Notes from the Far West.

W. W. Evans announces retiring from the butcher business at Port Townsend, Wash. He is the proprietor of the Key City Meat Market at that place.

The Western Meat Co. and Clayburg Bros. & George have purchased about 10,000 sheep from Tehama County, Cal., to supply the San Francisco market. This county at one time was famous as a sheep exporter, as more than 100,000 were shipped out every year.

E. J. Baumgarten, on behalf of cattle owners in the interior of Alameda County, Cal., has petitioned the Board of Supervisors of that county to cancel the clause in proposals for supplies for the County Infirmary requiring that all fresh meats delivered shall bear the United States Inspector's stamp. The reason given is that interior cattlemen do their own killing and could not compete with local Oakland butchers in the bids, if it was necessary to drive all the way to town for inspection. It would cost, it is said, about \$6 per head for Government inspection, which would take away the profits. The petition asks that the clause be amended to read, "All fresh meats delivered shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Supervisors," instead of "All fresh meats delivered shall bear the United States Inspector's stamp, showing examination and approval as to quality, and be subject to the approval also of the Board of Supervisors." The matter was referred to the District Attorney, who decided that the clause would have to be advertised if changed. The letter was filed. The board will await the submitting of all the bids before taking any action.

PACKING BOXES FOR Packinghouses, Sausage Factories, Etc.

ACME BOX COMPANY,

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306 and 308 South Clinton Street. CHICAGO.

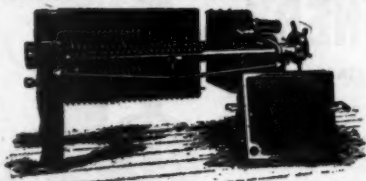
PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.
 The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.
 Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.
 An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet will be sent Free of Charge.
JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to
THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

SMITH-VAILE FILTER PRESSES



SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE
 Filtration and Clarification of Animal
 and Vegetable Oils and Greases.

Manufactured by

THE STILWELL-BIERGE & SMITH-VAILE COMPANY,

BRANCH 141 Broadway, New York.
 311 Dearborn St., Chicago.
 HOUSES 21 Light St., Baltimore.
 341 Carondelet St., New Orleans.

General Office and Factories,

DAYTON, OHIO.

Cottonseed Oil and Fertilizer Notes.

A cotton compress and cottonseed oil mill will be erected in Ellisville, Miss., by Memphis parties. One-third of the \$30,000 subscribed for the erection of the same has been taken by the Memphis parties.

The Dillon (S. C.) Cottonseed Oil Mill Co. have commenced the work of refitting their plant. The wood ginnery is being torn down and a new fireproof building 22x75 feet dimensions will be erected. New machinery, consisting of four eighty-saw gins, with the necessary presses and conveyors, will be placed. The cotton will be handled by machinery from the time it leaves the wagon until the bale leaves the press.

The Dallas (Tex.) Mill and Gin Supply Co. has been incorporated there, with a capital stock of \$25,000, by W. H. Crosthwait, John S. Hetherington and Harry C. Carr. This company will carry all things in the machinery line which is used in oil mills, cotton gins, ice factories, electric plants, compresses and waterworks. They will also accommodate their customers by purchasing for them articles not in their line, but used in connection with the business.

The Hill City Oil Mill, Vicksburg, Miss., was burned Saturday night last. It was one of the oldest plants in the South, and was recently fitted out with new machinery. One thousand tons of seed, 250 tons of meal and cake were destroyed. The mill's capacity was 12,000 tons yearly. Insurance, \$11,000 on machinery and stock. The officers of the company are: T. M. Smedes, president; E. C. Carroll, vice-president; D. B. Rundle, secretary. The mill will not be rebuilt. It gave employment to 100 men.

Clement Read, vice-president of the Read Fertilizer Co., died at his home, 320 Decatur street, Brooklyn. Mr. Read was born in Charlotte County, Va., sixty-three years ago, and spent his boyhood in the Old Dominion. At the time of the war he came North, settled in New York, engaging in the fertilizer business with his cousin Isaac Read. The company organized then has existed nearly all the time since, with Mr. Read and his cousin as its managers. The funeral was held at Grace Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and the burial was at Greenwood Cemetery.



REDUCE YOUR COAL BILLS!

BY PUTTING YOUR WATER IN THE BOILER AT BOILING POINT.

THE OTIS Tubular Feed Water Heater AND Purifier

WITH SEAMLESS BRASS TUBES.

Guaranteed to heat the feed water to the Boiling Point (210° or 212°) with the exhaust steam without causing any back pressure. Also to Extract the Oil from the exhaust so that the exhaust steam, after being passed through the heater, can be used for heating purposes and the water of condensation from the heating system be returned to the boilers free from Oil.

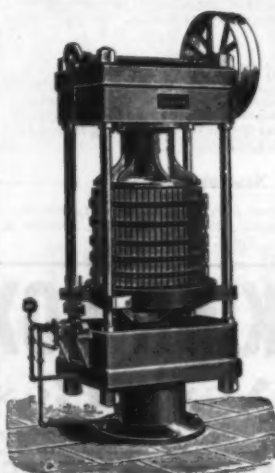
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A Liberal Offer.—Try us! If this heater fails to give satisfaction in every respect we will pay freight, cartage and all expenses, heater to be returned to us at our expense.

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STEWART HEATER CO.,
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HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

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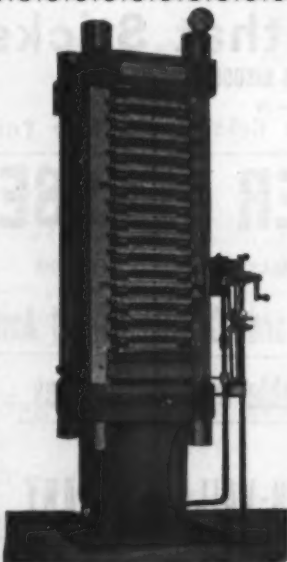
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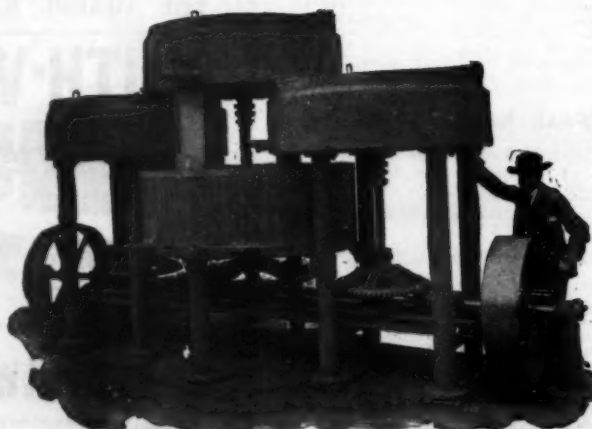
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Rolls, Pumps, Molds,

The Most Perfect System
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The Very Latest Improvements
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SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

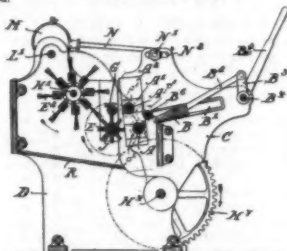
Trade Chronicle

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Patents, Trade-Marks Etc., Granted
in Washington on June 28.

656,955. MACHINE FOR PULLING OR PLUCKING HARRY-SKIN. JOHN TAYLOR and FRANK TAYLOR, Leeds, England. Filed Jan. 9, 1897. Serial No. 618,300. (No model.) Patented in England July 15, 1896, No. 15,065.

Claim.—1. "Is a machine of the character described, two rollers a plucking-wheel, a flexible covered roll G, a feed-apron provided with a roll around which the skin is adapted to be moved, mechanism for moving the feed-apron and roll to a position between the feed-rollers and a plucking-wheel having a series of arms, the ends of which are V-shaped and adapted to engage with the long hairs of the skin and flexible covered roll G, when the apron-roll is between the feed-rollers, substantially as and for the purpose described.



2. In a machine of the character described, a fixed main frame, a movable frame hinged thereto, two feed-rollers having bearings in said movable frame, a feed-apron provided with a roll about which the skin is placed, said apron and roll being movable in said movable frame, a plucking-wheel, a flexible covered roll G, and a revolving brush all supported in the fixed frame, said wheel adapted to deposit hair from the skin upon the roll G, and said brush adapted to remove said hair from said roll G, and means for adjusting the movable frame with respect to the fixed frame, substantially as and for the purposes described.

TRADE-MARKS.

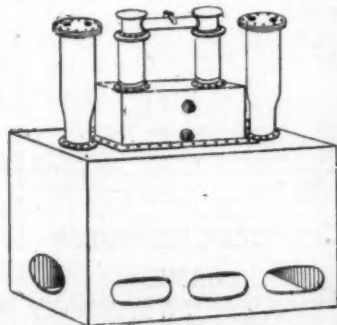
31,757. REMEDY FOR BOO CHOLERA. CARL BLUMBERG, Ottawa, Ohio. Filed May 11, 1892.

Carl Blumberg

Essential feature.—The signature of the registrant. Used since September 15, 1893.

DESIGNS.

28,897.—FRAME FOR ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. Russell D. Holabird, Oakland, Cal. Filed May 25, 1897. Serial No. 638,175. Term of patent 7 years.



Claim.—The design for a frame for an ice and refrigerating machine, substantially as herein shown and described.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE JACKSON COTTON OIL CO., of Jackson, Miss., has been chartered, with a capital of \$125,000.

HESS & CO., packing and canning, was incorporated at Chicago, Ill.; capital, \$25,000; Incorporators are Monroe I. Millard, Henry M. Wolf and Frank M. Bailey.

THE LAWN FARM JERSEY CO., of Denison, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. Incorporators: A. F. Plattee, Levi Lingo and R. W. Lewin.

THE BALLSTON REFRIGERATING STORAGE CO., of Ballston Spa, N. Y., with capital of \$25,000. The directors are Frank H. Brown, Edw. C. Griffith, Louis Schwarz and James L. Scott, of Ballston.

THE NATIONAL GLUE COMPANY, of Indianapolis, Ind., capital \$150,000, filed articles of incorporation. They manufacture glue and similar products. Directors—King Upton, Lewis Wallace, Jr., and Marcus L. Barrett.

THE VENICE CANNING CO., of Venice, Ill., has filed its certificate of incorporation; capital stock, \$7,000. The incorporators are W. S. Plummer, Fred Kohl, Wm. Weyh, Henry Meinecke, Chas. Herder, E. G. Rode and G. A. Niemann.

THE NOVA SCOTIA LE PAGE GLUE CO., of Vancouver, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to purchase the patents for certain processes for manufacturing fish glue, oil, poultry food and fertilizers, and to carry on a general canning business.

THE MUNSON & LOHRY CO. has been incorporated in Oakland, Cal.. The purpose of the organization is to conduct a general wholesale and retail butcher business. Following are the directors for the first year: H. F. Munson, W. H. Lohry, L. E. Lohry, E. G. Munson and Howard E. Munson.

BROCKVILLE (ONT.) PACKING & PROVISION CO.—The efforts that have recently been put forth to establish a pork packing industry in Brockville, Ont., have proven successful. The capital will be \$150,000. The provisional directors of the new company are James Pakenham, of Dublin, Ireland, and W. H. Comstock, W. A. Gilmour, R. A. McLelland, O. K. Fraser and E. W. McCrea, of Brockville. A site has been advertised for, and building operations will be commenced at once in order to be ready for the fall trade.

ADVERTISERS' HINTS.

PATRIOTIC NOVELTIES.

A very attractive card, in the form and color of a large firecracker, has been issued by Armour & Co., of Chicago, as a reminder to their many patrons and friends that they are ready to supply a large share of the delicacies and staples for the home table or Fourth of July outing.

A NEW BELT DRESSING.

There has been a growing demand among belt users for a more convenient form of belt dressing than the paste. The Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., are now placing on the market a solid belt dressing in round bars, about 8 inches long and 2 inches diameter. It makes a package convenient to the hand, and easy to apply even to fast running belts. The company does not claim that the solid dressing is as good a preservative of the life and elasticity of the leather as the Dixon paste, but it is quick to apply and quick to act, and that is what is wanted by the general run of belt users.

ARMOUR PACKING CO. TO SELL COW BUTTER.

The Armour Packing Co., of Kansas City, announces that in the future it will be a heavy dealer in cow butter, and that city is destined therefore to become one of the leading markets for butter in the United States. The company is now out for several large butter contracts, one of them for half a million pounds. If the contracts are secured, the supplies of butter will come from the creameries in Missouri and Kansas, as the Armour Company has no intention of engaging in the manufacture of butter at the present. The company may find it necessary, however, in the future, on account of the demands made on them, to manufacture their own product in this line.

There are now eight creameries in Kansas, each of which is capable of turning out 150,000 lb of butter a month. Besides, there are many smaller creameries, in which from 300 to 2,500 lb of butter are manufactured daily.

The foreign butter trade, particularly in Europe, is not as heavy now as it was a year ago, a fact which is due mainly to the cheapness of Danish and French butter, but with the big packing concerns actively engaged in the business it will not be very long until an exclusive trade in Kansas and Missouri butter will be built up in the European capitals, as the packers will cater to the trade of the aristocratic foreigners who demand the best quality.

Germany and the American Sausage.

A cable from Berlin says that after their onslaughts upon American bicycles, apples, horses, beef and corn, the latest bogie of the Agrarians is the invasion of the American sausage. The German wholesale butchers complain that the American sausage can be sold at from 60 to 65 pfennigs a pound, while the home-made product must be sold at from 80 to 95 pfennigs a pound to yield a profit. Moreover, American sausages have been frequently tested and always found to be excellent, while the German is often found to abound with trichinae. In consequence of the demand of the butchers, the American sausage must be conspicuously labeled, "Made in America."

The Omaha Exposition of 1898

Beats the Centennial Exposition which occurred in Philadelphia in 1876 away out of sight and is next to the World's Fair at Chicago in importance to the whole country. All of the States in the Trans-Mississippi region are interested, and a visit to Omaha during the continuance of the Exposition, from June to October, inclusive, is recommended to all.

Buy your excursion tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. An illustrated folder descriptive of the Exposition will be sent you on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage. Address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.***

San Francisco Live Stock Market.

The San Francisco live stock market is steady, with moderate sales. The inquiry for hogs is very good, with encouragingly well maintained values. There has been no increase in the price of cattle, but this market is slightly firmer.

Contract for Swift and Company.

Washington, June 29.—The contract for supplying all the beef needed by the army in Cuba has been awarded to Swift and Company.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	12 6	10 0	\$0.19
Canned meats....	17 6	20/	24
Bacon	17 6	20/	24
Lard, lcs	17 6	20/	27
Lard (sm. pgs.)..	24 6	25/	2 M.
Butter	35/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	15/	17 6	1 M.
Cottonseed oil, bbl.	3/4 3/6	3/	24
Beef, per to	3/6	4/	24
Pork, per bbl	2/6	3/	3 75

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/9. Cork for orders, 3/ prompt. Market dull.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beesves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,271	1,708	39,689	9,144	
Sixtieth St.....	2,884	104	7,008	8,009	189
Fortieth St.....					18,101
Hoboken.....	3,914	43	41	4,105	
Lehigh Val. R. R.	1,392				3,791
Scattering.....			163		
Totals.....	10,461	140	8,917	46,941	28,175
Totals last week.	10,823	140	10,972	45,436	27,608

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quart. Beef.
Eastmans Company.....			1,660
Nelson Morris.....			2,640
Swift and Company.....			1,432
J. Shamburg & Son.....			
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger.	740		
Hill & Sons.....	430		
Eppstein & Sanders.....	185		
Pritchard, Moore & Co.....	268		
L. S. Dillenback.....		15	
Total shipments.....	2,582	15	8,146
Total shipments last week...	2,947	1,179	9,782
Boston " this week.....	2,430		13,794
Baltimore "	500		1,410
Phila'da. "	621		1,300
Newport News "	718		
Montreal "	3,409	317	
To London.....	4,257	150	4,084
To Liverpool.....	3,477		20,436
To Glasgow.....	908	167	
To Bristol.....	576		
To Newcastle.....	302		
To Manchester.....	400		
To Hull.....	250		
To Bermuda and West Indies.		18	
Totals to all ports.....	10,260	332	24,520
" " " last week 10,531		2,253	24,607

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to choice native steers.....	4 85 a 5 10
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 65 a 4 80
Common native steers.....	4 25 a 4 60
Stags and Osen.....	2 75 a 4 60
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 25 a 3 90
Good to prime native steers one year ago..	4 80 a 5 10

LIVE CALVES.

Trade has been very quiet this week; prices easier. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb.....	6 a 6 1/2
" " " common to good, per lb.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Live Calves, Modac.....	4 a

LIVE HOGS.

The receipts of hogs still continue to run very light, and with the poor demand prices were not altered, excepting on light to medium, which are a shade higher. Pigs quoted at 4.60. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme....	a 4 40
Hogs, heavy	a 4 4
Hogs, light to medium.....	4 40 a 4 60
Pigs	a 4 60
Roughs.....	3 40 a 3 50

Chicago.

Union Stock Yards—Hogs—Market 5@10c. lower. Light hogs, \$3.60@3.75; mixed packers, \$3.60@3.75; heavy shipping grades, \$3.60@3.80; rough packing grades, \$3.60@3.65. Hogs closed firm; packers bought 32,500; shippers, 1,500; left over, 800. Estimated receipts for to-morrow, 25,000.

Cincinnati.

Hogs 5@10c. lower, at \$3@3.85.

East Buffalo.

Hogs—25 cars on sale. Market lower. Pigs, \$3.90; Yorkers, \$3.85@3.95; mediums and heavy, \$3.95@3.94.

East Liberty.

Hogs steady; best Yorkers and medium weights, \$3.95@4; heavy weights, \$3.90@3.95; common and fair, light weights and pigs, \$3.85@3.90.

Indianapolis.

Hogs steady at \$3.75@3.82.

Peoria.

Live hog market quiet, fully 10c. lower than yesterday morning. Light hogs, \$3.50@3.62 1/2; mixed, \$3.55@3.65; heavy, \$3.55@3.70; rough, \$3.35@3.50.

St. Louis.

Hogs, 5c. lower; Yorkers, \$3.60@3.70; packers, \$3.55@3.70; butchers, \$3.65@3.75.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has been very dull this week, prices being a shade easier. We quote:

Live spring lambs, Southern, per lb.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
" " " yearlings, fall-clipped.....	5 a 5 40
Live sheep, fall-clipped.....	4 1/2 a 4 95
" " " common to medium.....	3 1/2 a 4 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

The demand for both chickens and fowls was fair, and prices held about steady. Old roosters unchanged. Turkeys dull and weak. Ducks and geese selling a little better, but without improvement in prices. Live pigeons plenty, dull and weak. We quote:

Spring chickens, near-by, Western, per lb.....	18 a 19
" " " Southern and Southwest.....	15 1/2 a 16
Fowls, per lb.....	a 9 1/2
Roosters, per lb.....	a 5 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	7 1/2 a 8
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	60 a 60
Geese, Western, per pair.....	65 a 1 15
Pigeons, prime, old, per pair.....	a 30
" " " young or weak flyers, per pair.....	a 25

DRESSED BEEF.

There has been a fair demand for beef this week, prices being a shade higher. Fleshy bologna bulls, 6c. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
" " " light.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Common to fair Native.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
" " " light.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Good to prime Western.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Common to fair Texan.....	7 a 7 1/2
Good to choice Heifers.....	a 7
Common to fair Heifers.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Choice Cows.....	a 6 1/2
Common to fair Cows.....	a 6 1/2
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Fleshy Bologna Bulls.....	a 6

DRESSED CALVES.

The demand has been fairly good for vealers this week, prime stuff a shade easier. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " " common to good.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " " Country dressed, prime.....	8 a 9
" " " fair to good.....	7 1/2 a 8
" " " common to fair.....	a 7
Buttermilks.....	6 a 7

DRESSED HOGS.

The market has been very quiet this week, and prices ruled about steady. Heavy hogs quoted from 5 1/2@5 3/4. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Pigs.....	a 6
Country dressed.....	4 a 5 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has been very quiet this week, prices remaining steady. We quote:

Good to choice lambs, winter.....	9 a 10
Common to medium lambs, winter.....	8 1/2 a 9
Good to prime sheep.....	8 a 9
Common to medium.....	7 a 8
Spring lambs, city-dressed, per lb. (heads and feet off).....	10 1/2 a 12

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 4,195 packages; previous six days, 4,517 packages. Receipts while not very heavy are showing up a little larger than had generally been expected, while trading continues slow and disappointing, especially on chickens. It was hoped that the 4th of July holiday would open up a materially larger outlet for broilers, but as yet dealers appear indifferent and there is an absence of any speculative demand in anticipation of holiday wants. Selected large are held firmly, occasionally exceeding top quotations, but small not as desirable as small scalded. Philadelphia broilers about steady for desirable sizes. Fowls only in moderate demand. Long Island spring ducks plenty and dull. Squabs dull. We quote:

Turkeys, Western, per lb.....	a 8 1/2
Broilers, Phila., choice, per lb.....	21 a 24
" " " poor to fair.....	18 a 19
Broilers, Western, dry-picked.....	18 a 20
" " " scalded, per lb.....	17 a 18
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime.....	a 9 1/2
" " " Western, prime, dry-p., choice.....	a 9 1/2
" " " Southwestern, dry-p., prime.....	a 9
Old Cocks, Western.....	a 5 1/2
Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb.....	11 a 11 1/2
" " " Long Island, spring, per lb.....	a 11
" " " Western, spring.....	6 1/2 a 8 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	a 2 25
" " " small and poor, per doz.....	a 1 50

PROVISIONS.

There has been quite a falling off in the trade from last week, the demand being very quiet, prices remaining steady. Bacon about 1/2c. lb. lower. We quote:

(JOHNNING TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " " 12 to 14 "	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" " " heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	6 1/2 a 7
" " " heavy.....	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " " (rib in).....	8 1/2 a 9
Dried beef sets.....	a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	15 1/2 a 16
" " " shoulders.....	8 a 8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light.....	8 a 7 1/2
" " " heavy.....	6 1/2 a 7
Fresh pork loins, City.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " " Western.....	a 8
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.....	a 25 00
Beef hams, in sets.....	a 22 50

LARDS.

The following is the range of prices for the week ending July 1:

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	6 10 a 6 00
" " " South America.....	6 75 a 6 50
" " " Brazil (kegs).....	7 25 a 7 50
Compounds—Domestic.....	a 4 25
Export.....	a 4 50
Prime Western lards.....	5 90 a 5 75
" " " City lards.....	5 35 a 4 85
" " " lard stearine.....	6 75 a 6 25
" " " also.....	5 00 a 5 00

FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	6 a 8
" " " heads on.....	2 1/2 a 3
Halibut, White.....	16 a 18
" " " Grey.....	12 a 14
Striped bass.....	8 a 15
Bluefish, live.....	1 1/2 a 3
Eels, skinned.....	8 a 10
" " " skin on.....	2 a 5
White perch.....	a 2
Flounders.....	2 a 4
Salmon, Western.....	15 a 18
" " " Eastern.....	18 a 24
Smelts, Kennebec.....	a 2
" " " Scotia, frozen.....	a 2
Lobsters, large.....	14 a 18
" " " medium.....	8 a 10
Herrings.....	1 a 2
Red snappers.....	a 2
Mackerel Spanish, live.....	12 a 18
" " " fresh.....	12 1/2 a 15
Shad, bucks.....	a 2
Shad, roes.....	a 2
Scallops.....	a 2
Soft crabs.....	40 a 60
Porgies.....	1 1/2 a 2
Weakfish.....	1 a 2
Sea bass.....	5 a 8
White fish.....	a 5
Pompano.....	a 5
Haddock.....	2 1/2 a 3
King fish, live.....	15 a 20
" " " frozen.....	a 20
Ciscoes.....	a 75
Prawn.....	75 a 90
Sea trout.....	a 2
Sheephead.....	a 2

GAME.

The season being over for game, we suspend for the time quotations.

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 63,604 packages, previous six days, 66,606 packages. The general

market for creamery is getting a little heavy as a result of the quietness of trade, rather free offering of stock and the small interest shown by speculative buyers. State creamery is quite plenty. Imitation creamery unchanged. Factory is well sustained and quiet. We quote:

NEW BUTTER.

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	17 1/4
" " firsts	16 1/4
" " seconds	15 1/4
" " thirds	14 1/4
" State extras	17
" " firsts	16 1/4
" " seconds	15 1/4
" " thirds	14 1/4
State dairy, half skin tubs, fancy	15 1/4
" " firsts	14 1/4
" " seconds	13 1/4
" " thirds	12 1/4
Western imitation creamery, extras	14 1/4
" " firsts	13 1/4
" " seconds	12 1/4
" " thirds	11 1/4
" factory, extras	13 1/4
" " firsts	12 1/4
" " seconds	11 1/4
" " thirds	10 1/4
" lower grades	11

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 38,248 boxes; previous six days, 35,415 boxes. The market for large full cream presents a dull appearance and feeling evidently weaker to sell; small size colored not quite so active, though fancy are held about steady. Small white very dull. Skims selling slowly and without new features. We quote:

NEW CHEESE.

State, full cream, large colored, fancy	7 3/4	7 3/4
" " large, colored, choice	7 1/4	7 1/4
" " large, white, fancy	7 1/4	7 1/4
" " large, white, choice	7 1/4	7 1/4
" " large, good to prime	7	7 1/4
" " large, common to fair	6 1/4	6 1/4
" " small, colored, fancy	7 1/4	8 1/4
" " small, white	7 1/4	8
" " small, good to prime	7	7 1/4
" " small, common to fair	6 1/4	6 1/4
" light skims, small, choice	6 1/4	6 1/4
" part skims, small, choice	5 1/4	5 1/4
" " large choice	5 1/4	5 1/4
" " good to prime	3 1/4	4 1/4
" " common to fair	2 3/4	3 1/4
" full skims	2 1/4	2 1/4

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 45,906 cases; previous six days, 55,700 cases. The market is about steady. Receipts continue moderate and the proportion of fine fresh goods (free from heat) is still small. The demands of the trade are quite moderate and yet they seem to be sufficient to afford a fairly prompt outlet for all the desirable eggs arriving. We quote:

State and Penn., fresh, per doz.	13 1/4	14
Western, selected, for storage, at mark	12 1/4	12 1/4
" Southern sections, first	12 1/4	13
Southwestern, fair grade, per 30-doz case	2 7/8	3 25
Dirty, closely candied, 30-doz case	2 43	2 85
" avg. lots	2 40	2 85
Cracks, "	1 95	2 25

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	50 to 65c a piece
Calfs' heads, scalded	40 to 60c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25 to 60c a pair
" Beef	15 a 25c a pair
Calfs' livers	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	2 to 3c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Ox tails	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12 to 14c a lb
Butts, beef	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	22 to 30c a lb
Lamb's ribs	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

60 lbs. round shin bones, carload lots, per ton	\$60
40 " " " " " " " "	50
41 " " " " " " " "	34
90 " " " " " " " "	90
70 to 80 lbs. thigh "	70 a 80

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	1 1/4 a 2 1/4
*Suet, fresh and heavy	3 1/4 a 4
Shop bones (per cwt.)	30 a 50

GREEN CALFSKINS.

There is no change in the market this week, prices remaining the same. We quote:

No. 1 skins	17
No. 2 skins	15
Buttermilk skins	15

Out Buttermilk Skins	2.35
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over	2.10
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2.05
No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.65
No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.65
Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.30
Out Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.10
Branded Kips, per lb.	9

SHEEPSKINS.

There is no change in the market, prices remaining steady and firm. We quote:

Sheepskins, native	60 a 67 1/4
Spring Lambskins, native	30 a 35
Shearings	30 a 35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	60
" " " " " " " "	30 00
" " medium, per bbl.	50
" " narrow	28
" " domestic	40
Hog, American, tea, per lb.	10
" " bbls., per lb.	12
" " 1/2 bbls., per lb.	12
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	14
" " " " " " " "	13
" " " " " " " "	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
" " bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y.	7
" " " " " " " "	6 1/4
" " " " " " " "	4
" " " " " " " "	48
" " " " " " " "	47
" " " " " " " "	7
" " " " " " " "	8
" " " " " " " "	2 a 3
Russian rings	13 a 20

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	9	10
" " White	17 1/2	18 1/2
" " Penang, White	15 1/2	16
" " Red Zanzibar	15	16
" " Shot	10	10
Allspice	9	11
Coriander	3	3
Cloves	12	16
Mace	45	60
Nutmegs, 11 lbs.	45	48
Ginger, Jamaica	18	20
" " African	7	10
Sage Leaf	7	9
" " Rubbed	10	10
Marjoram	25	28

SALTPETRE.

No quotations.

The Fertilizer Market.
NEW YORK MARKET.

The market continues quiet but firm. The weekly production of Western ammoniates reduced. Inquiries from the South are beginning to come in. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$20 00	\$21 00
" " raw, per ton	23 00	\$24 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 75	a 1 77
" " to arrive	1 70	a 1 75
Bone black, spent, per ton	14 00	a 16 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-18 per cent.	1 75	a 1 80
ammonia	1 90	a 1 92 1/2
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	16 00	a 16 50
Tankage, 9 and 10 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	14 00	a 15 25
" " " " " " " "	12 00	a 13 00
" " " " " " " "	12 00	a 12 50
" " " " " " " "	1 75	a 1 80
Azotine, per unit, del. New York	10 00	a 10 50
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.	18 50	a 19 00
Fish scrap, dried	12 00	a 12 50
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment,	2 42 1/2	a 2 45
per 100 lbs.	2 40	a 2 45
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 35	a 2 40
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	5 50	a 5 60
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	2 90	a 3 25
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	3 50	a 3 60
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.		
The same dried		

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalmit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8 80	a 9 05
Kalmit ex store, in bulk	9 00	a 10 65
Kieserit, future shipments	7 00	a 7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't	1 75	a 1 85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex store	1 83	a 1 90
Double manure salt (18 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive,	1 08	a 1 15
per lb. (basis 49 per cent.)	1 08	a 1 20
The same, spot	1 08	a 1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1 99 1/4	a 2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent., per unit S. F.	36 1/2	a 37 1/2

William L. Ferris, 15-25 Whitehall street, quotes:

Tankage, 9 and 10 p. c.	15 50	a 16 50
" " " " " " " "	14 00	a 15 00
" " " " " " " "	13 50	a 14 00
" " " " " " " "	12 00	a 12 50

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

Ammoniates during the past thirty days have suffered, like other merchandise, a reaction, after a three months' activity with advancing prices. The late declines in wheat and cotton operate as a check upon business, and manufacturers are disposed to be conservative in their purchases of crude stock pending the uncertainty of the future value of these two great staples; the fluctuations in which so largely affect the course of prices of fertilizer materials. The product of the Menhaden fisheries is now offering freely but is firmly held at quotations. The market decline is recorded in the subjoined quotations, viz.: Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$14 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10, \$16 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 15, \$16 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.40-\$1.45 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.50-\$1.60 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.65-\$1.70 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$1.80 and 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore; azotine, \$1.80 per unit delivered Baltimore; dry fish, \$18.50-\$19 f. o. b. factory on Chesapeake Bay. Sulphate of ammonia, \$2.30 f. o. b. works West; \$2.40 c. a. f. coast; foreign is a shade firmer, \$2.40-\$2.45 c. i. f. New York and Baltimore.

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra	22c
1 Extra	18c
1	16c
1X moulding	15c
1X	14c
1 1/2	14c
1 1/2	13 1/2c
1 1/2	12 1/2c
1 1/2	11c
1 1/2	9 1/2c
1 1/2	8 1/2c
2	7 1/2c

CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 percent. Caustic Soda	1.60 to 1.70 for 60 p. c.
76 " " " " " " " "	1.55 to 1.75 for 60 per cent
60 " " " " " " " "	1.65 per 100 lbs.
68 " " " " " " " "	3-3 1/4 cts. lb.
Sol Soda	.65 cts. per 100 lbs.
Carbonate of Potash	.45 to .47 cts. lb.
Caustic Potash	.45 to .5 cts. lb.
Borax	.75 cts. lb.
Talc	.1 to .1 1/4 cts. lb.
Palm Oil	.45 to .5 cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	.88 cts. gallon.
" " " " " " " "	.45 to .47 cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	.85 cts. gallon.
Cochin Coconut Oil	.6 to .6 1/2 cts. lb.
Ceylon Coconut Oil	.55 to .5 1/2 cts. lb.
Red Oil	.35 to .4 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Soap Stock	1 ct. lb.
Resin	\$2.00 to \$2.00 per 250 lb.

* J. F. Aull, who will be sheep buyer for the Cudahy Packing Co., has visited the yards at Sioux City, Ia., and states the company expects to have the new plant ready about July 1.

* Owing to the short supply on the Kansas City market, the retail meat dealers of that city have given notice that an advance will be made in the price of mutton. The butchers have to pay about 25 cents more for each carcass than formerly. The falling off in the supply packers assert is only temporary, as the feeding season in the mountains of the sheep-growing States is backward and a heavy movement is looked for in July and August.

* Australasia loses no opportunity to develop her frozen meat trade with foreign countries, which largely consists in frozen mutton, less beef being sent away, except in canned form. This latter comes mainly from Queensland, which is just now worried by a tick pest, with the result that more than one-half this enormous colony has been placed under quarantine restrictions, so far as the export of cattle is concerned. Owing to the long voyage between Australia and England, it is not expected that the exportation of live cattle to the latter country will prove a very serious rivalry to the American exporter.

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	a 5 45
Prime steam.....	a 5 44
Neutral.....	a 6
Compound.....	a 4 1/2

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	a 5
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	42
" " No. 1.....	30
" " No. 2.....	27
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	a 6 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure.....	45
" " Extra.....	35
" " No. 1.....	25
Tallow Oil.....	33

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime.....	3 1/2 a 4
No. 2.....	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
Edible Tallow.....	a 4

GREASES.

Brown.....	2 1/2 a 2 1/2
Yellow.....	2 1/2 a 2 1/2
White, A.....	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
" B.....	3 a 3 1/2
Bone.....	2 1/2 a 3

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1 a 1 1/2
Interior or black fat.....	1 1/2 a 2
Suet.....	3 1/2 a 2 1/2
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	25

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	22
Crude.....	20
Butter oil, barrels.....	27

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	1.70 a 1.75 Chgo. f.o.b.
Hoop meal, per unit.....	1.55 a 1.67
Concent tankage, 14 to 15 p.c. per unit.....	1.57 a 1.60
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p.c. per ton.....	17.50 a 18.00
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p.c. per ton.....	16.00
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p.c. per ton.....	15.00
Unground tankage, 7 & 20 p.c. per ton.....	14.00
Unground tankage, 6 & 25 p.c. per ton.....	13.00

Market firm.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$190 per ton 65-70 lbs. average.
Hoofs.....	\$19.00 to \$21.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones.....	\$62.50 to \$67.50 " "
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$39.00 " "
Thigh Bones.....	\$92 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	6 a 6 1/2
Pocket Pieces.....	3 a 3 1/2
Tenderloins.....	2 1/2 a 3
Spare ribs.....	2 1/2 a 3
Trimming.....	3 a 3 1/2
Boston butts.....	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Cheek Meat.....	a 3 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Sugar in New Orleans is quoted as follows:

Pure open kettle.....	3 1/2 a 4 1/2
White, clarified.....	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Plantation, granulated.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4

Market firm; advance expected.

COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	a 70
Lard tierces.....	a 1 00

WELCH & WELCH, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Rosins, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine and other articles used by Soap makers and other manufacturers.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE: 121 Broad Street,
Telephone, 1969 Broad. NEW YORK.

Summary of War Taxes.

THESE SCHEDULES WENT INTO EFFECT JULY 1.

Bank capital, including surplus, over \$25,000.....	\$50.00
For each \$1,000 over \$25,000.....	2.00
Brokers in negotiable securities.....	50.00
Pawnbrokers.....	20.00
Commercial brokers.....	20.00
Custom house brokers.....	10.00
Stocks, bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness issued after July 1, 1898, per \$100 face value.....	.05
Transfers of stocks, per \$100 face value.....	.02
Sales of merchandise for present or future delivery on exchanges, per \$100.....	.01
Bank check or sight draft.....	.02
Bills of exchange (inland), time draft and promissory note, money orders, for each \$100.....	.02
Bills of exchange (foreign), letter of credit, drawn singly, per \$100.....	.04
In sets of two or more for each bill.....	.02
Bill of lading or receipt for any goods to be exported.....	.10
Bill of lading to be issued by express and transportation companies, per package.....	.01
Telephone messages, charged at 15 cents or over.....	.01
Surety bonds.....	.50
Certificates of profit, memo., showing interest in corporation or transfers of same, per \$100 face value.....	.02
Certificate of damage and certificates of port wardens or marine surveyors.....	.25
Other certificates not specified.....	.10
Charter party, per vessel of 300 tons.....	3.00
Between 300 and 600.....	5.00
Exceeding 600.....	10.00
Contracts, broker's notes of sale or exchange of goods, stocks, bonds, notes, real estate, etc.....	.10
Conveyances, value between \$100 and \$500.....	.50
Telegraph messages.....	.01
Custom house entry, not over \$100.....	.25
Between one and three years and \$500.....	.50
Over \$500.....	1.00
Custom house entry for withdrawal.....	.50
Insurance (life), for each \$100 of policy.....	.08
Industrial weekly payment plan, 40 per cent. of first weekly payment.....	.25
Leases—for one year.....	.50
Between one and three years.....	1.00
Over three years.....	1.00
Manifest for custom house entry or clearance for foreign port, per ship of 300 tons.....	1.00
Between 300 and 600 tons.....	3.00
Exceeding 600 tons.....	5.00
Mortgage, between \$1,000 and \$1,500.....	.25
For each \$500 additional.....	.25
*Power of attorney to vote.....	.10
To sell, rent or collect.....	.25
Protests of notes, etc.....	.25
Warehouse receipts.....	.25
Petroleum and sugar refining or transporting oil or other products by pipe line, excise tax on gross receipts exceeding \$250,000.....	.0025 per cent.
**Legacies between \$10,000 and \$25,000 to lineal descendant, or brother or sister of testator, per \$100 clear value.....	.75
To descendants of brother or sister of testator.....	1.50
To brother or sister of father or mother of testator, or their descendants.....	3.00
To brother or sister of grandparents of testator, or their descendants.....	4.00
To other beneficiaries.....	5.00
Tax on legacies between \$25,000 and \$100,000, multiplied by one and one-half.....	
Between \$100,000 and \$500,000, multiplied by two.....	
Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 multiplied by two and one-half.....	
Over \$1,000,000, multiplied by three.....	

THESE SCHEDULES GO INTO EFFECT IN AUGUST.

Mixed flour, dealers, per annum.....	12.00
Per package, imports included, between 98 and 196 lbs.....	.04

*Wives and husbands exempt.

*Religious, literary, charitable societies and public cemeteries exempt.

Tea imports, per pound..... .10

**Claims against United States exempt.

War revenue stamps may be obtained at the following Revenue District Collectors' offices:

Second District—Charles H. Treat, Collector, No. 114 Nassau street.

Third District—Ferdinand Eldman, Collector, No. 153 Fourth avenue.

Fourth District—Henry C. Hawkins, Deputy Collector, No. 534 Willis avenue.

Revenue stamps may also be purchased at the following sub-agencies:

Liberty National Bank, Liberty and West streets; Franklin National Bank, Dey and Greenwich streets; Irving National Bank, Warren and Greenwich streets; Gansevoort Bank, Ninth avenue and Fourteenth street; New York County National Bank, Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street; Astor Place Bank, Astor place, near Broadway;

Central National Bank, No. 140 Franklin street; Tradesmen's National Bank, Wool Exchange; Greenwich Bank, East River National Bank, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, National Citizens' Bank and People's Bank.

HEVERT & WEISBART,

Wholesale Dealers in

VEAL and MUTTON

CORNER HENDERSON & 20th STREETS,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

POSITION WANTED

In Colorado, Wyoming, Utah or California, by an all-around butcher, who has had 12 years experience at the business. Can give all references. Address, R. N. M., Box 14, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Wide-awake Retailer

COL. JOHN F. HOBBS,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

EDITORIAL.

THE BUTTE "BOYCOTT" CASE.

At Butte City, Mont., the butchers are involved in a suit before the courts for \$10,000 damages. It is known as the "boycott" suit, and is to settle this vexed question: Whether a firm is entitled to damages because others in the same line of trade refuse to do business with it.

The case is against the Butte Butchering Co., Montana Dressed Meat Co., Beaverhead Meat Co., Silver Bow Meat Co., Butte Dressed Meat Co., and Samuel Binder, and is brought by A. Tait and others, complainants. The complaint is that these concerns are in a butcher combine and the retailers will only buy from them because Tait et al. are not members of the alleged butchers' trust. The butchers organized in 1896, the retail butchers paying a fee of \$5 each. The wholesalers who came in paid an initiation fee of \$200 for each firm. The wholesalers in the agreement will only sell meat to their fellow members of the Retail Butchering Association, and the retail members will buy from no wholesaler outside of the organization. The complainants in this case are better known as the South Butte Butchering Co. Butchers, we think, have the American right of self-preservation, and of meeting one combine with another. This is called the law of retaliation. In common honesty it is self-defense in business. The "boycott" case stirred up things and dragged heavily for days. At the conclusion of arguments and testimony Judge Clancy charged against trusts, as such, but he approved of "organizations for self-interest and the general good."

The jury in the case, after a prolonged sitting, finally brought in a verdict of \$1,000 for the plaintiffs in the case. The fairness of this conclusion of the jury may be open to question, because of the agitated state of the public mind influenced by press attacks upon the existing combination of the butchers and the consequent rise in the price of meat to the consumer. This same press kept sullenly quiet while an outside combination was forcing the price of meat down to where a butcher could not live and pay his bills. The Butte Butchering Co. (representing the allied interests), have given notice for a new trial on account of errors in law, and insufficiency of evidence. The case occupied several days and attracted very wide notice because of the alleged boycott features of the case.

Whether the courts grant a new trial or the decision in this case is reversed, the trial developed the importance of the retail butcher as a factor in the community; also the fact that the independent wholesaler is a greater power and more independent when in combination, with the organized retailer. By the combination of the two great interests the meat trade is steadied and both of these important factors profit more by the union.

HOW TO TELL BOB VEAL.

The first effort of the violator of a law is to quietly nullify it by getting around or over it. Failing in this, to beat it down by force. There has for some time been an anti-bob veal statute in New York State. The vendors of such veal so persistently ignored it that the "Miles' Bob Veal Act" was passed to make the former act more effective. Now that the butcher is not allowed to sell veal which is younger than four weeks of age, how many butchers can tell three-weeks-old veal from that a week older or a week younger? We interrogated a number of butchers on the subject, and their varied modes and methods of discerning the truth differed so widely as to make the effort look ridiculous. Nature is the best witness. You may produce a large carcass or a fat carcass, but no ingenuity of man can produce organs. The simplest and quickest way to know whether you are buying unlawful veal to unlawfully sell to your customers is to throw the carcass open and look at the kidneys. Nature never produces kidneys in any frame until the age at which these are needed. A calf under four weeks old cannot be said to have any kidneys. They have two little red blood spots which gradually spread out and round up and develop form as their functional power is needed and is drawn into play. Just throw your veal carcass open and gaze at the kidney fat. If you only see two little red specks there, let the thing alone. If you see rounded out kidneys, though small, you are not far from the age limit. Veal without kidneys is unlawful "bob;" with kidneys it is legally fit for the table.

The leaf fat of the "bob veal" carcass is yellow and dried up. The fat of the legitimate veal is whiter and firmer. This fat test may create a measure of doubt because the calves fed on swill, the buttermilk waste of creameries also, have dried-up leaf fat. The fresh meat of "bob veal" is clammy and when dry is shrivelled beef, necessarily. We publish in this issue the whole text of the "Miles Bob Veal act," passed by the last Legislature at Albany, and offer the above hints to the butcher who does not know one veal carcass from another, except by the size of the two, so as to save him possible trouble.

BUYING FOR QUICK SELLING.

The butcher and the provision dealer must look at the household table when he buys his shop supplies. He must know, for instance, how to buy a ham advantageously, before he will be able to know how to sell it to advantage. To be able to sell his stuff quickly he must first purchase for stock that which is wanted at all times, and, hence, readily asked for by the housewife. This thing of buying odd, and undesirable, job lots because they appear to be a bargain and then pushing, virtually persuading and forcing them upon customers, puts a growler in the path of trade, which will cause the provisioner to eventually lose more in the long run in customers, trade and reputation than he ever made out of his shifty job lots. We would impress careful buying upon the shopman that he may have as little trouble as possible in holding and pleasing the shopping lady. In this issue we offer some hints upon hams, and how to select them. It is a thing understood by but few.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

The fight against the Chicago Ice Trust is on. All the small ice dealers of that city have offered to undersell the trust and are going about from house to house and from meat market to meat market soliciting orders. There is a concerted movement about the matter that foretells a few hard knocks to the trust and augurs well for the amelioration of the condition which makes the butcher pay more than a fair price for his ice.

The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending June 29, condemned the following quantities of meat: 18 barrels poultry (3,600 lb); 4 spoiled calves (285 lb); 1 barrel game (200 lb); 2,500 lb beef; 4,050 lb veal; 4,875 lb hogs; 1 barrel meat (200 lb), and 20 lb livers.

The Government requires the best of meats in its contracts for the army. This leaves the trash for the domestic market. That fact is being felt to some extent by the retail butchers who buy for a certain class of trade. The New York market is now receiving some of the trashiest mutton, for instance, that ever hung before a buyer. Some of it is big, tough, overfat, old sheep, while a lot of it is thin, dried-up, leathery stuff. Possibly this cannot be helped; at least it can be blamed upon the army. Under any circumstances it is undesirable, and unfortunate. What the customer does not wish, the butcher has no use for, and, hence, it is a drug in the cooler. Whatever the cause, Greater New York never, in recent years, experienced so much stocky mutton. Maybe it will improve after the fall of Santiago. Some of it is even too tough to can. There is a lot of good stuff on the racks, however, most of it of that kind. The other stuff is honestly sold for what it is and at a price fitting its quality. The cheap butcher and his bargain counter is a large purchaser.

Lethargy in Chicago Butcherdom.

It is a regrettable fact that Chicago is without a live organization, individually, representative of the retail butchers. That this great center in the world's provision industry should be lacking an organization possessed by cities whose prestige is insignificant compared with that of it is anomalous. The Retail Butchers' Benefit Association, which was once a flourishing institution, has been allowed of late years to almost die out. Owing to the apathetic attitude of its members the association has not met regularly for years, and, except for electing a few delegates upon rare occasions to send to conventions, no longer performs its functions. Indeed, it is said that there has been an effort made recently to dissolve the association and divide the balance in the treasury among members in good standing. Fortunately President Bernard Markwald has been opposed to such a proceeding and it may be due to that fact that the society is still in existence. It would seem to the ordinary observer that the dissolution of the sole individual organization of the retail dealers in the city would be a direct blow at the trade in general. In other industries, legitimate combination operates to the advantage and as a safeguard of mutual interests. The case of the retail butchers of Chicago ought not to be an exception to the rule. For instance, if the association were a real live society it might be in a position now to materially assist the Grocers' and Butchers' Association in its fight against the ice trust.

It is the sincere hope of "The National Provisioner" that the organization will not be allowed to die from a lack of interest among its members, and every effort towards its rehabilitation will be heartily acclaimed.

Trade News and Hints

The New Bob Veal Law.

GENERAL—ALL COUNTIES.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.
[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

CHAP. 491.

An act to amend chapter three hundred and thirty-eight, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting articles, one, two, three, four and five of chapter thirty-three of the general laws," in relation to sale and transportation of calves.

Became a law April 22, 1898, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter three hundred and thirty-eight, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting articles one, two, three, four, five, six and seven of chapter thirty-three of the general laws," is hereby amended by adding the following sections, to be known as section seventy-one, seventy-two and seventy-three.

Sec. 71. No person shall slaughter, for the purpose of selling the same for food, or expose for sale or sell within this State, or bring or cause to be brought into any city, town or village within this State for food any calf or carcass of the same, or any part thereof except the hide, unless it is in good, healthy condition, and was at least four weeks of age at the time of the killing. Any person or persons duly authorized by the Commissioner of Agriculture, may examine any calf or veal found within this State offered or exposed for sale, or kept with intent to sell as food, and if such calf is under four weeks of age, or the veal is from a calf killed under four weeks of age or from a calf in an unhealthy condition when so killed, he may seize the same and cause it to be destroyed or disposed of in such manner as to make it impossible to be thereafter used as food.

Sec. 72. On and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any corporation, partnership, person or persons to ship to or from any part of this State any carcass or carcasses of a calf or calves, or any part of such carcass except the hide, unless they shall attach to every carcass or part thereof so shipped in a conspicuous place a tag, that shall stay thereon during such transportation, stating the name or names of the person or persons who raised the calf, the name of the shipper, the points of shipping and the destination and the age of the calf.

Sec. 73. On and after the passage of this act, no railroad company, express company, steamboat company, or other common carrier, shall carry or receive for transportation any carcass or carcasses of calves, or any part of the same except the hide, unless the said carcass or carcasses or parts thereof shall be tagged as therein provided.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN PALMER,
Secretary of State.

The Toledo Butchers and Grocers

In their efforts to remedy the evils which infest and surround the retail trade, no single association has done more valiant work than the Toledo Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association. In age it is a virtual child, for this association has been in existence a little more than three years. It started with a membership of about forty. To-day it has a membership of about three hundred. About two-thirds of the grocers and butchers in Toledo belong to this association, which has done a great deal of good for its members as well as those who do not belong to it. It has established a delinquent list of about 5,000 names, which is added to by publishing an extra sheet every three months. It has established a sugar card, which is held up by every member and non-member in the city. Before the introduction of the "sugar card," sugar was sold at all kinds of prices; to-day every grocer in the city is getting but one price. Aside from a number of other



A. E. STREIGHT, Recording Secretary.

good things that have come from the efforts of the association, it has accomplished two great victories. First, the drafting of a bill to the State Legislature for the creation of a county weights and measure inspector. This bill was passed. By it a hard blow was struck at the hucksters, who have been doing business on the streets with short measures and fraudulent weights. Heretofore the person holding this office got his pay from the merchant by in some instances robbing him of as much as he could. He charged a certain amount for each pair of scales, each weight and measure. The law now says that he shall be appointed by the council, at a salary of \$1,500 per year. The other bill secured was a garnishee law; a bill to attach 10 per cent. of a man's wages. This is now a State law in Ohio, and went into effect about ten weeks ago. It took the association two years to get it passed, but the members succeeded after a long and hard fight. This bill was championed by the Toledo, Cleveland and Cincinnati associations.

RECORDING SEC. A. E. STREIGHT, who is so indefatigable in his efforts, has been a member of the Board of Directors for two years. He has always taken a great interest in the association and has been the means of bringing into the association more members than anyone else. He has always been a hard worker in getting up entertainments, and an active worker at their annual picnics. Mr. Streight has been in the gro-

cery and meat business for sixteen years and occupies a three-story brick building at the corner of St. Clair and Logan streets. He has lived in Toledo thirty-two years. The first president of the association was E. G. Ashley; the next president, L. J. Hayes; and the present president is again E. G. Ashley, with A. E. Streight, secretary.

The association had its festive outing in their annual picnic June 23, which was quite an affair. The day began with a great parade, and ended with a picnic at the Fair Grounds.

The meetings of the association are on the first and third Mondays of each month.

With more men of the A. E. Streight variety at the helm and in the fray, retail butchery will be upon a higher level and in a more advantageous position.

The Grocers and Butchers Association Big Fight in Chicago.

Although Chicago is practically without an organization purely representative of the butcher interests dispensing directly to the consumer, it possesses an excellent substitute in a society composed of the retail meat dealers working in co-operation with their commercial kinsmen, the retail grocers.

Some eight years ago the Grocers' and Butchers' Association was formed, and, since then, its history has been replete with constant proofs of its utility to trade at large. In the career of this organization is demonstrated what patience, determination, and aggressive vitality can accomplish when rightly applied. Among many things which the potent energy of the association's members has achieved is the regulation of the peddling nuisance, the passage of a garnishee law at the last session of the State Legislature, and the decisive discomfiture of the ice trust about two years ago, besides the remedying of innumerable defects in the general conduct of business, and the supplying of numerous advantages to members, not the least of which are the social ones.

At present the society has on its hands two principal issues, viz.: The fighting of department stores (several test cases being now in progress in court), and the engagement with the ice trust in another tussle for the preservation of honest prices. With regard to the latter, the ice companies, notwithstanding their defeat of two years ago, when the association by prompt aggressive action prevented the forming of a monopoly, seem once more to be showing activity. When the first effort was made and a consequent increase in the price of ice broached, the Grocers' and Butchers' Association immediately sent representatives to Wisconsin to secure options on a sufficient quantity of ice for the local supply, and arrangements were made for the handling of the product in Chicago. This reprisal speedily broke the back of the combination. This time, however, the trust seems to have obtained control of most of the ice in sight, and announces the fact by raising the price per ton from \$2.25 to \$3, at the same time giving notice of a further rise of fifty cents per ton to go into effect very soon.

The association has received this news quietly, but is far from submissive. Steps have already been taken to combat the trust, and soon a battle royal will be on. The dealers are confident of success and their ability to get along without any monopoly. In this they will be upheld by the moral support of about forty retail associations throughout the State with which they are affiliated.

It is needless to state where the sympathies of "The National Provisioner" are, and its hopes as to the outcome of the struggle.

THE STORY OF A HAM.

The fine-cured hams and bacon have heretofore been considered by many caterers, chefs and connoisseurs as chiefly fit for relishes without having any marked food value. The contrary is the case, says science. Prof. Charles D. Woods, Storrs' Experiment Station, New York, in an impartial and unfeeling way examined the edible parts of various



meats and discovered that hams are a valuable article of diet.

	Fuel value per lb. in Cal- ories or units of energy.	Water free sub- stance per cent.	Fat, per cent.
Ham, canned, devilled..	1.740	54.7	32.9
Pork, loin	1.500	48.0	30.3
Beef, ribs	1.445	44.4	26.8
Tongue, canned, whole..	1.380	78.7	23.2
Turkey	1.350	44.5	22.9
Beef, corned rump.....	1.270	41.9	23.3
Beef, canned	1.120	46.9	14.0
Bologna sausage	1.115	40.5	18.2
Mutton	1.100	37.2	18.0
Salmon, Columbia	1.040	36.1	16.5
Veal cutlets .....	.805	31.7	9.9
Mackerel .....	.640	26.6	7.1
Chicken .....	.500	25.8	1.9

Feeling that it would interest the whole meat trade to know how to tell a good ham, and what makes one, we interviewed Mr.



Ferris, of F. A. Ferris & Co., 262 Mott street, on the general subject of the ham. Mr. Ferris is a gentleman and an honest man. When questioned, he said:

"First—Never buy a ham when the low price is the only thing that recommends it. The very cheapness of the article casts a suspicion upon its goodness. If you are not good enough judge to find this out before-

hand, your customer will find it out in the cooking and the eating of it, and credit all its badness against your shop. She will eventually purchase her hams elsewhere.

"Second—Do Not Select Too Lean a Joint.—The fat of a ham is often considered so much waste weight; so it may be in many families, but the choicest cooks would not select a very lean piece of beef for roasting; it would surely be dry and tough when cooked. So, a well fed and quickly fattened pig will furnish tender, juicy and fine flavored meat. Bear this in mind, for your customer will be willing to lose a little extra fat for the gain in the superior quality of every other ounce of the flesh. Let the joint be well rounded and plump rather than thin and scrawny, and see that the skin is thin and pliable.

"Third—Choose Freshly Cured Hams.—Formerly the year's supply was packed in the winter and, after smoking, must needs be canvassed to preserve it against the ravages of flies, and in this shape carried to meet the

hams, like 'Spring Chickens,' are specially tender, juicy and delicious. They are delightful for a family table when boiled whole, and this is their only special advantage. But if you wish to slice a ham for frying or broiling, a little ham should never be used, for if cooked in these ways it will likely prove dry and hard, with little flavor, and these little points can be explained to your customer with profit; for valuable information is always appreciated and remembered, and the party who rendered the service is always connected with the circumstance to the profit of his business. Every customer already knows that age and size are necessary to fit beef for broiling and roasting, and those who do not know will appreciate the information which shows them that these same conditions are necessary to fit a ham for the broiler or the frying pan or for boiling. The provision dealer should understand this point himself. If he does, he will buy small hams for "whole boiling" only, and order the larger ones for



demand through the summer and fall. This necessarily resulted in a considerable loss of the juices of the meat by evaporation, while the surface of the flesh gradually became densely covered with mildew, which often gave a mouldy flavor to the entire ham. These conditions have been so changed, however, by such improvements in curing by ice, or by mechanical refrigeration, that hams of the very finest quality are prepared even in the hottest weather, and the market now affords to all buyers, who will insist upon having them, new cured hams for every day in the year. Wines improve with age, but not so meats. The more recently the joint has come from the curing cask (other things being equal) the better it will please your customer when cooked.

"Fourth—The size of a ham has much to do with the way in which it should be served. Many housekeepers suppose that 'Pig'

the customers who wish slices. Having been so bought; they should be so sold, after making proper explanations, and the sales will become more and more satisfactory. The customer must be educated up to the actual qualities of the meat. If a customer should say that a 13 or 14-lb ham is too large for her family you can point out that the lower part is delightful for slicing, while the upper part is delicious for boiling, and any part of the joint will keep in the larder in perfect condition until the convenience of the family uses it up. If you get the housekeeper to do this, she will thank you for the suggestion."

We are under compliment to Mr. Ferris for the use of the cuts so neatly illustrating the novel uses of domestic and hog products as combined in the home. The bicycle and mount contain all that is needed on a sumptuous table. It is a guide to the light housekeeper in selecting her pantry stores.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

How Utica Does It.

Summer will bring many pleasures and sorrows in its heated wake. The Utica marketmen will skip the sorrows and plunge into the pleasures of life. On Aug. 4, Thursday, the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, of Utica, will have their annual barbecue and picnic at the Utica park. Elaborate preparations are already being made for the event, and the committee in charge will show the craft how to give a barbecue and a good time.

Shoulder to Shoulder in Toledo.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Toledo, O., had an open meeting in Shipmaster's Hall, corner of Jefferson and Erie streets. These meetings have always been pleasant and have produced gratifying results. The butchers and grocers are natural allies in the retail fight, and the association in Toledo is demonstrating this in a satisfactory and conclusive way.

Military Butchers.

The butchers and grocers of Springfield, Mass., will have a gala and festive time on July 4. Dressed in their white frocks and hats, they will mount big trucks and add an imposing sight to the elaborate parade which has been planned. At a meeting of the Butchers' and Grocers' Association, held last Tuesday, June 28, it was decided to close all of their stores, so as to make the Fourth a holiday in every sense. They do not purpose tiring out their help with a holiday rush until noon, and then let them fag out the rest of the day. The customers are notified to buy on Saturday enough for use until Tuesday. Those who are not members of the association are invited to join. Thomas King is marshal of the day.

Grocers and Butchers Day in Toledo.

The marketmen of Toledo, O., take on the military idea while enjoying their pleasures. This is the way the Butchers' and Grocers' Association cadets and clever cavalry did things on the occasion of their recent big festival and picnic, the 23d ult. With music and gala bunting the big parade moved along the streets toward the grounds. The East Side procession was headed by J. L. Barrett with the mounted butchers followed by Fort Post Cadets' drum corps. Next came Parks' ambulance gaily decorated with flags and then the grocers and bakers in line. Those represented in the parade were Chollett (3), Dittman & Jacobs (2), McClure (4), Birkenbauer (4), Paragon Refining Co. (3), Young (2), Olds, Phillips, Ayers, Texter, Moag, Guthrie, Sun Oil Co., Henry & Gross, P. Munch and Willinger. It was in every sense of the word Butchers' and Grocers' Day. Good fellowship brings both pleasure and profit in business.

JOSEPH KAHN IS DEAD.

Mr. Joseph Kahn is dead. That is a sad sentence, not only to his bereaved family, but to hundreds of the best people of New York, where Mr. Kahn was so long and so well known in business and in private life. He was the proprietor of the New York Beef Co. at 125th street and Third avenue. Mr. Kahn died at his residence, 2003 Madison avenue, near 128th street, at 4:55, Tuesday morning, of diabetes. He had been a sufferer for eight years. He was reputed to be the wealthiest retail butcher in the United States. His vast estate was placed by many who knew him at anywhere from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Mr. Kahn was born near Mayence (Meinz), in Germany, Aug. 15, 1836. Hence, he was only 61 years of age his last birthday. He came to the United States in 1860 from Frankfort, Germany, and opened his first store at Pell



JOSEPH KAHN.

street, New York City. Then he went to Madison street, and, in 1873, opened a store at 60 Pike street. His next move was to Houston street, corner of Avenue A, where (at 2 Avenue A) he established another place of business. He then, about 1890, opened the New York Beef Co., known also as Kahn's Market, at 125th street and Third avenue. Mr. Kahn always lived well and did well, so everyone praises him for the fortune he amassed and lament his death. He was comparatively a young man, in the heyday of life. The deceased leaves a wife and four children, all boys. They are men now. Two of them, Louis J. and George Kahn, run the market on Third avenue. Samuel Kahn is proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, corner Bowery and Broome street, while Jack Kahn is proprie-

tor of the Columbus Theater, 125th street, between Lexington and Park avenues. The funeral was largely attended. He was buried according to the rites of his church. His face will long be missed by the hosts of people to whom it was a pleasure to greet Joe Kahn, one of the best marketmen in New York or elsewhere.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Lester Swift bought out his partner, M. L. Mull, at Oneonta, N. Y.

E. Elliott has purchased M. V. Wade's market at N. Trenton, N. J.

Loren Bennett bought the meat market of F. S. Richards, at Hudson, Mich.

Fred. Hunzicker has purchased one of the meat markets at Gloversville, N. Y.

John Helfer sold his butcher shop at Law avenue, Evansville, Ind., to Joseph Gebhardt.

Jas. Steers and Gus. Whitlock have bought Walter Stevens's Liberty street market, Schenectady, N. Y.

Mr. Beeson has taken charge of Burk's Great Western Beef Company market at 4th and Market streets, Chester, Pa.

W. L. Forney and John Horst have purchased the James E. Elder meat business at North Main street, Chambersburg, Pa.

P. Lynch & Terry have bought the market business of Welch & Sleeper, at Claremont, N. H., and will take possession middle of July.

Wm. Sidow purchased an interest in the Pioneer meat market, at Silver Belt, Ariz. The firm is Stanley & Sidow. The firm is a strong one.

NEW SHOPS.

Harry Empil opened a shop in the Saltman Block, Nelliston, N. Y.

G. S. Wells is building a market near his ice house at Shirley, Mass.

J. A. Skinner has opened a meat market on Greene street, Marietta, O.

Stager & Wenger opened a new market on Spring street, Chambersburg, Pa.

J. W. Noble is fitting up a new shop on Denison avenue, Stonington, Conn.

Max Bischoff, a St. Louis butcher will reopen the John Overstreet market at Siles, Mo.

Eugene A. Martin purchased the Cameron barber shop place at Lewiston, Me., for a meat market.

Albert L. Furber has re-opened his meat market at Old Orchard, N. H. He has run it many summers.

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249-251-253 SO. JEFFERSON ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Local and Personal

** Mr. J. A. Howard, the never-tiring manager of the S. & S. Co.'s branches, is out of the city. He has been away some days. Business.

** Those who have looked so anxiously for the absent face of Mr. Secretary London, of the U. D. B. Co., during the last week, will now find him again at his desk in a genial mood.

** The next meeting of the New York City Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association will be held to-day, instead of Monday, the 4th. During the summer months, the meetings of the association will be monthly, instead of twice a month as heretofore.

** The Board of Health will renew Emil Cohen's slaughterhouse license at 224 Belmont avenue, Newark, N. J., on condition that he paves the floor of the yard pens with brick. The sanitary code requires this. That is Mr. Cohen's alternative.

** A peculiar accident happened to Amos Goshen, a Terre Hill (Pa.) butcher, last Saturday. He had a fork in his hand while driving a steer to the stable. The animal kicked and drove the handle of fork into Goshen's face, splitting his jaw bone. He is now in a critical condition and may die.

** Conrad Scheu, who opened a butcher's shop at 250 Warren street, Hudson, N. Y., thirteen years ago, has been amply repaid for his efforts. Besides paying his way as he went, he paved his way to a decent and creditable competency which attests his honest industry.

** William Simeon, a robust Pittsburg (Pa.) butcher's assistant, handled \$5.90 of Butcher William Schutte's money. Then he got into an ice box and shivered and groaned loud enough to make some one hear him; also to cover up the little delinquency. He claimed that he was robbed, kicked and packed in there to freeze to death, but when they talked of cutting him open to examine his injuries Simeon frisked about and stepped lively. He also confessed to the theft and the chilly ruse. He stepped from the refrigerator into hot water.

** Armour & Co. are building another brick story to their smokehouse at Manhattan Market. Thirty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue. As it goes up, it looks from the outside like a modest square tower.

** The Eastmans Co., at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, had more of a startle than a fire Friday of last week. A little flame started up, but, on account of the absolutely fireproof condition of the building, it was quickly, and, without difficulty, snuffed out. This new structure is built in fireproof sections, so that any attempt at conflagration would be put out at once.

** Manager Eisemann, of the Empire Beef Co., at Gansevoort and West streets, is artistic in his surroundings, as well as shrewd in his business instincts. He keeps things moving right, looking right and smelling right about the big place. In addition to the clean, tasty sawdust plots on the floor, he has draped the brass fitting of the electric jets and the large post bands with a delicate combination of blue, red and light-buff netting, so that the big rotunda looks like a bank office, and the affable manager looks like a banker.

** Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, had a \$10,000 blaze last week, and was lucky to get off so cheap. The first alarm was turned in at noon Friday. The mix-up caused by collision of an engine with a business wagon and a consequent block and delay caused another alarm to be sent in. The flames broke out in the cellar of the market building, at No. 23 Wallabout Market, facing on Washington avenue, between B and C streets. Horstmann & Bruno are the chief sufferers. An hour served to get the flames completely under control.

A Month of Blazes.

June has been fatal to butcher shops throughout the country.

H. L. Minor's meat market was burned at Canal Dover, O.

The meat market of Stagnire Brothers burned at Tiffin, O. The whole concern was gutted.

In the big blaze at Hawley, Pa., the meat markets of Nell Bros. and William Beggart were destroyed.

The butcher shop adjoining the opera house in Ellis, Kan., went in a \$25,000 adjacent blaze.

Thompson & Jorgensen's butcher shop was burned at Salt Lake, Utah, in a fire which destroyed other places.

A Sweet Child Gone.

Warm friends everywhere condole with Prof. Ernest Mas and his heartbroken wife over the loss of their bright little daughter, Pauline, who died last Saturday. Prof. Mas is the official chemist of the American Glucose Co., consulting chemist to many other concerns, and has his office at 108 Fulton street. "The National Provisioner" extends its deepest sympathy to the eminent chemist and his sorrowing wife over the sad loss which robs their home of so sweet and promising a bud. The soothing balm can only come from Him who alone can console such a deep bereavement.

Louis Kahn Wins the Race.

Louis Kahn, of Ninety-sixth street and Third avenue, got into a novel race the other day. He either challenged Mr. J. Andrew, proprietor of the Washington Market Beef Co., at 127th street and Eighth avenue, or the latter gentleman challenged him, or both found the challenge laying around promiscuously, picked it up and hurled it at each other. Be that as it may, Louie raced his butcher cart a mile up the Boulevard against Mr. Andrew's sulky for a champagne supper for six, which one of the principal invited guests said wound up with Limberger cheese and beer in an old shanty at Manhattanville, on Tenth avenue, instead of champagne at Delmonico's, without the presence of Mr. Andrew, who was beaten so badly that he would not come up to the feast, whereupon Louie, with open generosity, ordered the feast and footed the bill. Kahn's horse made a mile in 2:30 unofficial time, while Mr. Andrew's horse, if he had finished the course at the gait he was going when last seen, would have reached the grand stand in about 3:30. The start was made at or near 165th street and ended somewhere around 190th street. Louis Scholen, of 101st street and Third avenue, was the judge. The others at this sumptuous war-tax repast were Jake Bloch, of 119th street and Third avenue; Morris Schlichter and Mr. Finney, salesmen for Nelson Morris at Manhattanville; Andy Crokan, salesman for the Eastmans Company, at the same place, and Charlie Freeman, salesman for Swift and Company, also at Manhattanville. Mr. Kahn was genial host. A big hayseed came along about the time of the race, and said, "Mister, I'd stack 'r thousan' ter one on y'r filly agin' th' sulky." It wasn't a filly, but he stroked his ginger beard again and bluffed Kahn with an offer of \$2,500 for his "hull outfit," but Louie generously declined the agricultural equivalent when he tendered a farm in payment: "I could win a hull county wi' that nag 'n th' quiet 'bout Hackensack." Louis Kahn won the big race last year against Mr. Reeber, the wealthy lumberman at Tenth street and Eleventh avenue.

Out California Way.

The retail butchers of Oakland, Cal., are swinging off into sections as corporate concerns. A corporation of this character has just been formed. It is known as Munson & Lohry, and is organized to carry on the retail butcher business in Oakland County. The capital stock is \$10,000, subscribed for as follows: H. F. Munson, \$2,500; W. W. Lohry, \$4,975; E. H. Lohry, \$25; E. G. Munson, \$25; Howard F. Munson, \$2,475.

Tholstrop Bros. have opened a meat market at Bayview, Wash.

J. Anderson has sold his meat market at Monroe, Utah, to John Jorjono.

Charles Horn has opened a butcher shop at La Center, Wash.

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to 60 per cent. of
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line and our
Representative will
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Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, July 1, 1898:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

Mortgages.

Burdenick, H., 10th Ave. and 56th St.; to M. Smith (filed June 24).....	\$75
Lynskey, W., 2240 5th Ave.; to J. Mc- Lean (filed June 25).....	169
Pinkus, E., 2333 2d Ave.; to H. Cohen (filed June 30).....	100
Goldberger, S., 130 Ridge St.; to L. Ber- ger (filed June 30).....	100
Goldman, H., 699 3d Ave.; to M. Hoff- man (filed June 30).....	300

Bills of Sale.

Leboritz, M., 1059 3d Ave.; to M. Green- wald (filed June 27).....	325
Weisbrod, H. S., 1067 1st Ave.; to A. D. Weisbrod (filed June 20).....	1

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Bills of Sale.

Schoefer, John, 265-267 Court st.; to Selma A. Schoefer (filed June 27).....	1,000
Schoefer, Selma A., 265-267 Court st.; to George Tamm (filed June 28).....	500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Mortgages.

Sanborn, H. P.; to J. Boyle.....	100
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ESSEX COUNTY.

Mortgages.

Cohen, Joseph; to Moritz Ensel.....	50
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, July 1, 1898:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

Mortgages.

Saltzman, A., 1806 3d Ave.; to M. Le- vin (filed June 25).....	\$148
Opat, J. & C., 127 East Houston St.; to A. Schaber (filed June 24).....	200
Wolf, Jacob, 1696 2d Ave.; to W. Boehm Dalrimple & Reeber, Van Courtland Place; to J. Reeber (filed June 24).....	300
Hartnack, Louise, 402 16th St.; to Mag- gie Hartnack (filed June 24).....	250
Herold, F., Rockaway Beach; to C. H. Hernberg (filed June 24).....	3,000
Kuker, J., 8 Prince St.; to A. Bendroth (filed June 24).....	75
McDevitt, S., 355 West St.; to Dupar- quet, H. & M. Co. (filed June 25) (R). Holst & Fridemann, 270 Stanton St.; to J. Holst (filed June 25).....	1,700
Abramowitz, M., 148 Rivington St.; to Gerzog & Co. (filed June 27).....	612
Davis & Potter, 56 West 18th St.; to E. M. Potter (filed June 27).....	800
Busch, G. F., 731 3d Ave.; to J. Schill- ing (filed June 27).....	1,000
Levy, Bernard, 105 Ave. C; to M. Albert (filed June 27).....	600
Coleman, M., 1381 W. Boulevard; to M. O'Connor (filed June 27).....	400
Nicholson, Jennie E., 2767 Webster Ave.; to J. C. Briggs (filed June 27).....	100
Peyser, J., 1067 2d Ave.; to James Pey- ser (filed June 29).....	150
Pusch, G. F., 731 3d Ave.; to J. Schill- ing (filed June 29).....	1,000
Lynch, T. F., 334 8th Ave.; to H. Ham- burger (filed June 29).....	2,443
Kalchheim, Dora, 233 Rivington St.; to J. Muller (filed June 29).....	500
Walsh, J. H., 820 Boulevard; to Dupar- quet, H. & M. Co. (filed June 30).....	180
Kallman & Reitman, 294 Grand St.; to L. Maas (filed June 30).....	800

Bills of Sale.

Smith, Fred, 112 9th Ave.; to S. Smith (filed June 25).....	500
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Pratt, N. F., 430 East 87th St.; to Zieg- ler & Popper (filed June 27).....	180
Bickmann, W. F., 96 Bedford St.; to Eliz. V. Bickmann (filed June 29).....	1
Michelson, Jos., 54 Columbia St.; to D. Mayerson (filed June 30).....	250
Bickman, C. J., 336 East 21st St.; to B. Burgess (filed June 30).....	300

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Feldman, Henry, 842 Hart St.; to Chris- tian Hoffmann (filed June 24).....	330
Wiedenbein, Chas., 242 Albany Ave. and 1509 Fulton St.; to Natl. Loan Assn. (filed June 24).....	200
Geller, Joseph, Watkins Ave., near West Blake Ave.; to Max Schneider (Cows) (filed June 26).....	25
Clemons, Jane, 13 Ewen St.; to Richard Ehrhardt (filed June 26).....	300
Weiss, Katie, 190 Dean St.; to H. H. Palmer & Co. (filed June 26).....	639
Richardson, Alfred, 22 Smith St.; to E. R. Biehler (filed June 27).....	115
Heilman & Eckoff, 289 Wythe Ave.; to Herman H. Krudop (filed June 27).....	750
Frey, S., 217 Myrtle Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Register) (filed June 27).....	150
Lippmann, Esther, Hegerman, near Louisiana Ave.; to Samuel Strauss (filed June 28).....	216
Dierck, Otto, & Co., 9th Ave. and 18th St.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Register) (filed June 29).....	170
Muller, John, 562 Wythe Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Register) (filed June 29).....	200
Moje, H. T., 481 Myrtle Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Register) (filed June 29) Bills of Sale.	195

Barklie, James, 910 to 914½ Fulton St.; to W. W. Wilson (filed June 27).....	1,000
Wilson John & George, 910 to 912 Ful- ton St.; to James Barklie (filed June 27).....	2,400
Schriefer, Henry W., 1110 3d Ave.; to John Schriefer (filed June 27).....	1,500
Krudop, Herman H., 289 Wythe Ave.; Herlison & Eckhoff (filed June 27).....	1,750
Doneke, John, 485 Evergreen Ave.; to Richard Doneke (filed June 28).....	800

HUDSON COUNTY.

Mortgages.

Hoffmann, Henry; to Emma Hoffmann Kiel, L. P., et al.; West Hoboken; to G. C. Eyth.....	500
Abbey, Carrie C., Kearney; to G. Kuhns (Hotel).....	200

Bills of Sale.

Abbey, Carrie C., Kearney; to G. Kuhns (Hotel).....	200
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BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—W. E. Murphy, Hot
Springs, Metropolitan Hotel; dead.

CALIFORNIA.—Buehler & Schmid, San
Diego, meats; discontinued; now Chas.
Schmid.—De Luca & Miller, San Francis-
co, butchers; dissolved; Ernest Miller contin-
ues.

CONNECTICUT.—Sam. Johnston, Bridge-
port, meat; sold out.—G. W. Jennings,
Georgetown, butcher; giving up business.—
R. C. Miltimore, Hartford, meats; sold out.
—Jones A. Kelsey, New Haven, fish, etc.;
succeeded by his son, Roland K. Jones.—
Hickey & Perry, New London, restaurant;
succeeded by John W. Hickey.—Michael F.
Carroll, Middletown, fish market; assigned.
—R. C. Corridon et al, New Britain, meat
market; receives quit claim and he et ux give
R. E. mortg. \$700.

INDIANA.—Wm. Derleth, Indianapolis,
meat; deed \$4,000.—George Heidt, Indiana-
polis, meats, etc.; released R. E. mortg. \$200.
IOWA.—E. D. Clagg, Fort Dodge, hides;
bill of sale \$2,000.

KENTUCKY.—D. L. Haley, Frankfort,
restaurant, etc.; rating changed.—George
Mayer & Son, Louisville, meats, etc.; dis-
solved.

MAINE.—Daniel E. Eppes & Son, Ells-
worth, provisions; D. H. Eppes individually,
mortg. R. E. \$2,000.—Fred. W. Coburn et
al, Houlton, hotel; chattel mortg., \$2,723.—
Dennis Pike, Norway, soap maker; sold R.
E., \$250.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A. Giguere, Holy-
oke, meat; assigned.—P. N. Cossette, Low-
ell, wholesale pork; discontinued.—James

A. Flint, Lynn, provisions, etc.; sold out.—
Perras & White, Lynn, provisions; closed up
—Fred. L. Trefry & Co., Lynn, provisions
closed up.—W. C. Brosseau, Adams, meats
attached, \$300.—John F. Kilduff & Co.,
Boston, hotel; mortg., Jan. 10, 1898, released.
—Tupper M. Lynch, Boston, restaurant;
chattel mortg., \$200.—F. L. McLaughlin &
Co., Boston, hotel; chattel mortg., \$1,300;
previous mortgage for \$2,700 released.—
Ferdinand Wing, Boston, restaurant; chattel
mortgage, \$1,000.—John S. Shine, East
Hampton, hotel; chattel mortg., \$200.—Oli-
ver Crisp, Highlandville, provisions; chatte-
l mortg., \$1.—D. C. Kerr, Pittsfield, meats;
chattel mortg., \$1.—E. N. Bemis, Whitman,
provisioner; sold R. E., \$1.—J. H. & J. C.
Buck, Woburn, wholesale provisions; John C.
Buck sold R. E., \$1.

MICHIGAN.—Oscar Forsberg & Co., Ish-
peming, meats; sold out.—Myers & Heliker,
Manchester, hotel, etc.; succeeded by H. A.
Abrams.—Smith & Roe, Pontiac, hotel; suc-
ceeded by Chas. Roe.—J. D. Maples, Albion,
hotel; chattel mortg., \$285.—Geo. W. But-
ler, Detroit, meat, etc.; chattel mortg., \$950.
—Thos. O. Wolverton, Clio, hotel, etc.; chat-
tel mortg., \$500.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—John A. Barnes &
Sons, Conway, hotel; mortg., R. E., \$2,000.
—Frank O. Wallace, Laconia, hotel; chat-
tel mortg., \$1,300.—Henrich Bach, Man-
chester, manufacturer sausages, etc.; mortg.,
R. E., \$260.

NEW JERSEY.—Caroline Klein, Jersey
City, meat, etc.; judgment, \$326.—Parks &
Van Dyke, Trenton, manufacturer mince-
meat; chattel mortg., \$1,317.—James Nolan,
Washington, restaurant; R. E. mortg., \$700.
—Stewart A. Mettler, Whitehouse Station,
hotel; chattel mortg., \$300.

NEW YORK.—Owen McGill, Cohoes, ho-
tel; dead.—E. J. Whelpley, Manchester, res-
taurant; burned out.—Wainwright & Rem-
sen, Rockaway Beach, R. E. and hotel; dis-
solved.—Mrs. Chas. Kafka, Watervliet, ho-
tel; succeeded by Curran & Arms.—Shel-
horn & Riedorf, Herkimer, meats, etc.; as-
signed.—Elizabeth Kettley, Syracuse, mar-
ket; bill of sale, \$300.

OHIO.—E. Huenefeld, Cincinnati, retail
meats; sued, \$265.—Louis C. Schuetze &
Co., Cincinnati, pork packers; assigned.—J.
C. Governey, Middletown, hotel; assigned.
—F. L. Sanderson, Wilmington, hotel; chat-
tel mortg., \$800.

OREGON.—B. F. Palmer, Baker City,
meat market; succeeded by J. A. Emerson.
—W. H. Raabe, Portland, market, etc.;
succeeded by Raabe & Leisure.—Platzcoeder
& Minger, Pendleton, meat; mortg., \$6,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—John Wittmer, Alle-
gheny, butcher; dead.—Neil Bros., Hawley,
meat market; burned out.—Chas. L. Faul-
haber, Allegheny, meat; judgment, \$1,876.
—Peter Lackoski, Mount Carmel, butcher;
judgment, \$450.—Chas. Hildebrand, Pitts-
burg, butcher; confessed judgment, \$600.—
Miss Maggie Morrow, Pittsburgh, poultry,
judgment, \$352.—August Stoehr, Pittsburgh,
meat; confessed judgment, \$105.—James J.
Lavin, Vandling, hotel; judgment, \$184.

RHODE ISLAND.—J. J. Hughes, Attle-
t, meat; failed.—G. S. Aspley, Providence,
Hotel Irving; business advertised at mor-
tgagee's sale.—Samuel L. Bowen, Provi-
dence, peddler meat; dead.—Frank Searle,
Providence, restaurant; given up Dorrance
street store.—Mich. J. McMahon, River
Point, hotel, etc.; sold out.—Chas. W.
Greene, Pawtucket, meat; mortg., R. E.,
\$200.—Samuel L. Bowen, Providence, ped-
dler meat; deeds R. E.—Alfred A. White,
Riverside, hotel; bought R. E., \$10.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—L. H. Quirrollo,
Charleston, wholesale provisions; will discon-
tinue July 1.

TEXAS.—Ben. Q. Ward, Houston, hotel;
deed of trust on R. E., \$36,376.—George
Hall, Park City, hotel; damaged by fire.—
Thompson & Jurgensen, Park City, market;
damaged by fire.

VIRGINIA.—Blustein Bros., Lynchburg,
hides; dissolved; will move to Baltimore, Md.
—P. C. Edwards, Richmond, com'n fish;
sold R. E., \$2,000.

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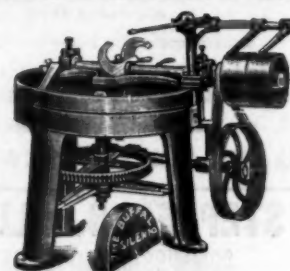
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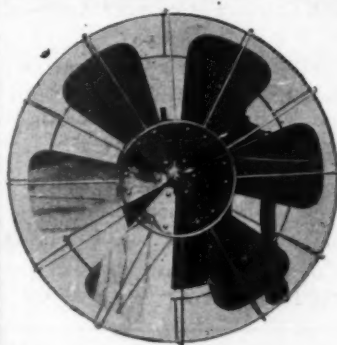
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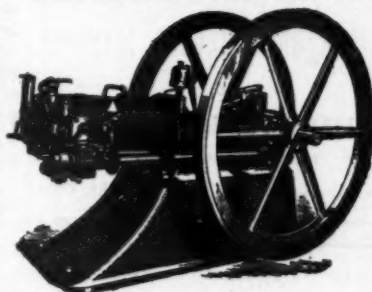
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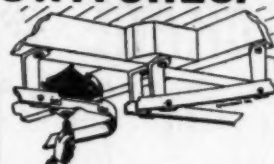
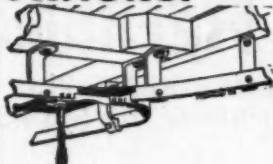


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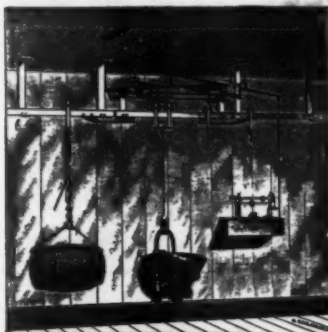
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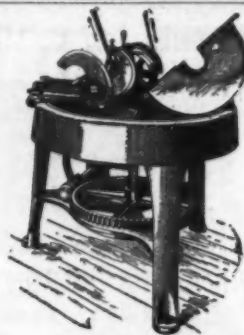
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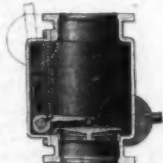
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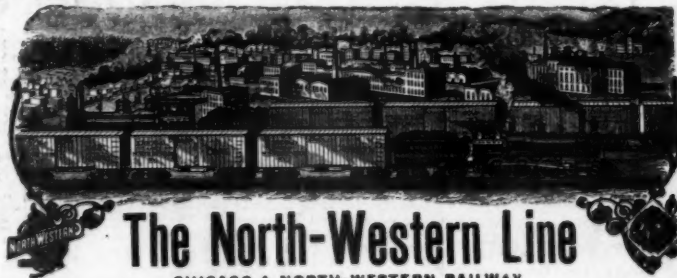


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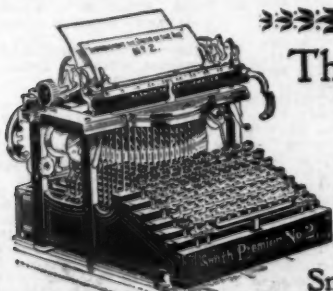
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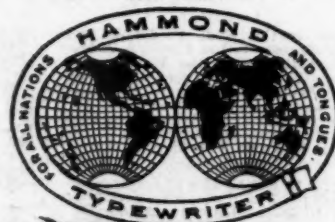
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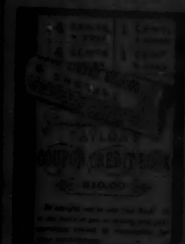
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